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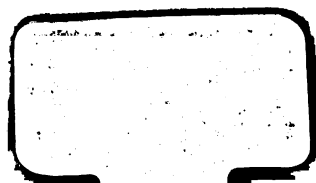
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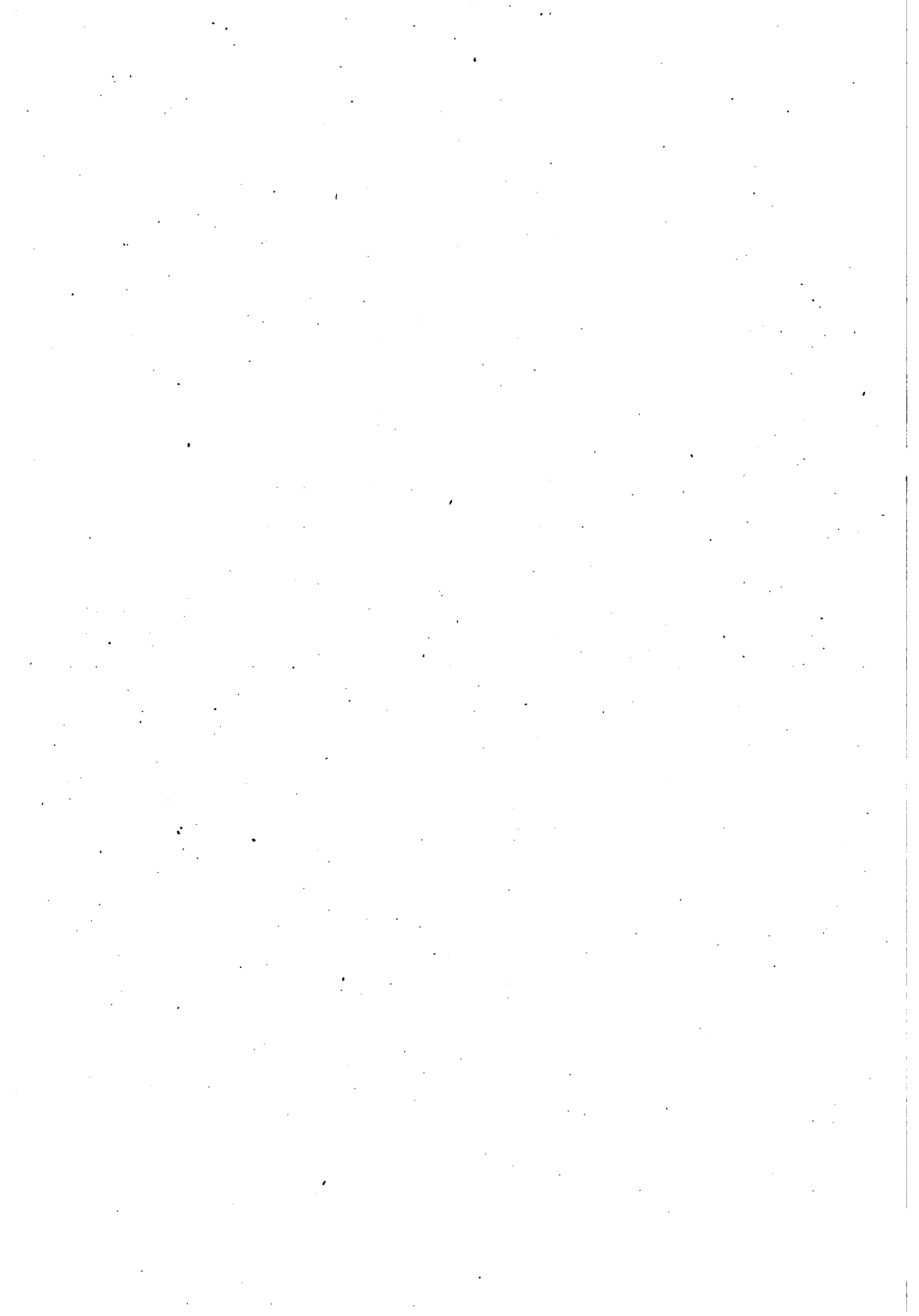
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To *James Bryce Esq. - 60th Ave.*
Regent of A. S. S. C.

OUTLINES

OF A COURSE OF

LECTURES ON HISTORY,

ADDRESSED TO THE SENIOR CLASS,

IN

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

By **ANDREW D. WHITE,**
PRESIDENT, AND PROFESSOR OF HISTORY.

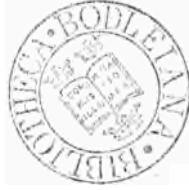
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TO THE MEMORY

**OF MY FORMER STUDENTS—FALLEN FOR THE REPUBLIC—WHO, HAVING EAR-
NESTLY STUDIED HISTORY, GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN MAKING A
HISTORY GREATER AND NOBLER THAN ANY WHICH MY
POOR EFFORTS HAD EVER PRESENTED TO THEM.**



PREFACE.

THE nucleus of this course of lectures is my former course before the Law Department and Senior Class of the University of Michigan. Both notes and manuscripts have had careful revision, and a new series of lectures has been added.

To be worth much to the student, the hearing of University lectures must be supplemented by *work*. These pages are prepared as helps in that work—work in noting closely during the lecture and reviewing thoughtfully after it.

A. D. W.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, January 15, 1870.

OUTLINES OF LECTURES ON HISTORY.

I. THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

I. OPINION OF THIS AGE.

1. Thiers's remark as to the eagerness of these times in historical studies (Consulate and Empire, vol. 14.)
2. Comparison between this Century and the last, as to methods of solving State-problems and World-problems.
3. Prominence of Historical studies in the great Universities of the world.
4. Constantly recurring conversion of splendid studies in Philosophy, Politics, Natural Science, Philology, Literature, etc., into the form of History.

II. PURPOSE OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

1. *Accumulation*—(A) of Facts and Principles—(B) of Laws.

(A) Facts and Principles given by study of leading Ancient and Modern Civilizations—India, China, Persia, Greece, Mediæval Italy, Modern England and France.

(B) Laws. The greatest law in History—The two extreme views of this law.

Illustration of the current of law and purpose through History.

Proof of its reality—in the Roman downfall—in the Empire of Charlemagne—in the Crusades—in thoughts, words and works of the last Century

2. *Discipline*.—Of certain flippant charges against the discipline of Historical studies.

The true idea of Mental Discipline. (A) Discipline for Keeness and Precision of Mind. (B) Discipline for Breadth of Mind.

Sure guarantee in Historical studies for discipline of both kinds—especially the latter.

III. WORTH OF HISTORICAL STUDIES.

1. Their most practical use. (Citation from Bautain.)
2. Their most noble use.
3. Effectiveness of these studies in a many-sided culture.

II.

THE BEST COURSES OF HISTORICAL STUDY.

I. TROUBLES AND DANGERS.

1. Troubles of young men on entering this study.
2. Vagabondizing without guides.
3. Bad guides—Pedants—Painters—Counterfeiters.
4. The dealers in Sham History and their utterances.
5. Effects of these on Young Students.
6. Good Guides. The structural writers.
7. The two great questions, then, "*What shall I read?*" "*How shall I read it?*"

II. WHAT TO READ.

1. *Narrative History*, and its best course.
2. *Philosophy of History*, and its best course.
3. *Special History*, and some good courses.

III. HOW TO READ.

1. *Narrative History*—Necessity of close, orderly, structural study therein. What the *dry* part of early Historical Studies is worth. Worth of careful studies in *Geography*.* Dr. Arnold's remark—(My own experience among students.)
Worth of manly studies in *Chronology*. Which dates are worth learning and which are not.—Grouping of events.
2. *Philosophy of History*. What spurs and what curbs are to be used.
3. *Special History*.—Combination of the above methods. 4. Skill in choice of events. Protection against Woodenness. 5. Necessity of getting into the stir of History. Use of good Historical Romances and Novels.

IV. ON THE HEARING OF LECTURES.

1. What is to be guarded against.
2. What is to be sought.
3. Sketch of the present course of Lectures.

* The Maps frequently used during the Lectures are the Historical Wall-Maps of Bretschneider. As occasion requires, the Historical Atlas of Spruner, and, for general views, that of Quin will be used.

III.

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

I. STATE OF THE EMPIRE BEFORE ITS FALL.

1. *Boundaries*—Statesmanship as well as Generalship shown in the choice of them.
2. *Geographical Divisions*—Prefectures, Dioceses, Provinces.
3. *Social Divisions*—Apparent confusion in the divisions usually made. Three divisions by Bancroft. Six by Sismondi. Reconciliation of these two systems of social division.
4. *Cities*—Roman and Provincial—corrupt but brilliant civilization therein. (Personal observations among remains of Roman cities in France and Italy.)
5. *Rural Districts*—Blackness and foulness of civilization therein.
6. *The Leading Causes of this blackness, foulness and decline.* Confusion of these causes by different writers. How they may be disentangled, grouped and stated.
7. *The greatest Cause*—Agreement of all good authorities, Guizot, Montesquieu, Sismondi, Schlosser, Gibbon, Bancroft, Alison, Merivale, on this point, though they differ as to other causes.
8. *Forced Labor as opposed to Free Labor*—Point of most intense blackness. Convergence and divergence of evils—Reduction of all the causes generally assigned, mainly to one—Absence of all idea of *Civil Liberty*.

*II. THE BARBARIANS.

1. The principal races.
2. Dealings of each with the Empire.
3. Courses taken in the Migrations.

III. THE INVASION AND ITS EFFECTS.

1. Immediate effects.
2. Remote effects. How that which seemed a fall of our race backward is now seen to be a great stride forward.
3. *Foundation laid in European Character for Individual Liberty.*

* The Physical Wall-Maps, on which the homes and migrations of the great races are pointed out, are those of Von Sydow.

IV.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

I. ORIGIN.

1. Necessity of searching Barbarian and Romano-Gallic Societies for principles from which Feudalism sprang.
2. Search in Barbarian Society. Clanship. Two modes of distributing booty.
3. Search in Romano-Gallic Society. Nature of the new booty.
4. The invasion in Gaul. Application of old double system of booty distribution to the distribution of land and serfs.
5. Hence the different tenures—Beneficiary—Allodial—Tributary.
6. Classes of men determined by these tenures. (A) Freemen, (B) Fideles or Vassals, (C) Freedmen, (D) Serfs.

II. PROGRESS.

1. Under Clovis and the Merovingians.
2. Under Charlemagne and the Carolingians.
3. Under Hugh Capet and the Capetians.
4. Explanation of Guizot's remark as to the utter chaos of this period.
5. General statement of the logical growth of feudal ideas.
6. Chronological limits.

III. FULL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Developed Feudalism in France, Germany, etc.
- (2. Of the Countries where Feudalism was *not* developed.)
3. Developed Feudalism as introduced into England at the Norman Conquest [1066].
4. Relation of Suzeraine to Vassal—Homage—Oath of Fealty—Investiture—Rights and duties of Suzeraine. Rights and duties of Vassals. (Citations from De Barante's *Ducs de Bourgogne*.)
5. Relations of Vassal to Vassal—Peerage—Right to Justice—Judicial Combat—Private War.
6. The Castle—Citation from *Monteil, Histoire des Français*, etc. Personal observations of remaining Castles.
7. The Serfs (and Villanage)—Sufferings by War—by exactions—by famine.

V. EFFECTS.

1. On Society (and on Serfs).
2. On Feudal lords.
3. General statement of the effects of Feudalism on civilization.

V.

THE CRUSADES.

I. REMOTE CAUSES.

1. Pilgrimages (Quotation from the "Faerie Queene").
2. New Opposition to Pilgrims. The Seljuks.
3. Preparation of the minds of the People for Crusades.
4. " " Nobles "
5. The two causes named by Guizot.
6. General idea of approaching end of the world.

II. IMMEDIATE CAUSES.

1. Peter the Hermit and his preaching.
2. Urban II at Placentia and at Clermont [1095].
[Machiavelli's theory of the Papal Crusading Policy.]

III. CHRONICLE OF THE CRUSADES.

First Crusade:—1. Walter, Gottschalk and Peter with the People.
2. Godfrey and others with the Nobles. 3. Policy of the Emperors at Constantinople. 4. Crusaders at Nice, Dorylæum, Antioch, Edessa. 5. Taking of Jerusalem [1099].

Second Crusade:—St. Bernard. Conrad III. Louis VII. Loss of Jerusalem.

Third Crusade:—Frederic Barbarossa. Philip Augustus. Richard. Taking of Acre. Treaties.

Fourth Crusade:—New route sought. Baldwin of Flanders and Dandolo. Affairs in Constantinople. Latin Empire.

Fifth Crusade:—Andrew of Hungary. John of Brienne and Hugh of Lusignan.

Sixth Crusade:—Frederic II.

Seventh Crusade:—St. Louis at Damietta.

Eighth Crusade:—St. Louis before Tunis. His death. End of Crusades and of Christian power in the East [1291.]

IV. EFFECTS.

1. As summed up by Voltaire and Gibbon. 2. By Robertson. 3. By Sir J. Stephen. 4. By Michaud. 5. By Guizot. 6. By Goldwin Smith. 7. Statement of the effect of the Crusades in deepening European Religion and Religious Art, put forth by Mrs. Jameson.

VI.

THE RISE OF CITIES.

1. Gibbon's description of the Roman Municipal System serving to explain.
2. Guizot's declaration that the Municipal system is the main legacy of Roman civilization to Modern.
3. Natural division of subject into (A) Cities to which this legacy was transmitted directly and materially, (B) Cities to which it was given indirectly—as an idea or a model.
4. Geographical divisions very nearly corresponding to above.

I. CITIES OF THE SOUTH OF EUROPE.

1. Italian cities under Ostrogoths and Theodoric—under Eastern Empire and Justinian—under Lombards and Alboin—under Charlemagne and his successors—under the complete Anarchy—under Hungarian and Saracen forays.
2. Rebuilding of city walls.
3. Restoration of Municipal privileges by the Emperor Otho.
4. Sketch of Italian Republics in their primary form. Political organization. Military organization.
5. Dealings of the German Emperors with these Republics.
6. How these Republics gained great increase of Dignity, of Wealth, of Military Discipline.
7. Bloom of Italian republican civilization in 13th Century. Individual development. Social development. Saying of Machiavelli.
8. Guizot's specification of two great evils in these Republics.—Two causes of these evils.
9. Cities mastered by tyrants—*Sismondi's "Hist. des Républiques Italiennes."*
10. Downfall of Italian liberty at visit of Charles V [1530].
11. What these republics did for the political development of Italy.

II. CITIES OF NORTHERN EUROPE.

1. Difference in relative importance of Cities and Country before and after invasion.
2. Causes of further decline of Northern Cities.
3. Birth and growth of Feudal towns. Oppressions, Insurrections.
4. Attempts of towns to gain charters. (A) By conquest, (B) by purchase. Effect of the Crusades on these attempts.
5. Policy of *Louis le Gros*, in France, and *Frederic Barbarossa* in Germany. (*Hullmann's Städtewesen.*)
6. Charters of Community—Municipal Liberty.
7. Summons to National Councils—Political Liberty.
8. Union of People and Kings against Nobles.
9. Destruction of Charters by later French Kings and rise of French Nation.
10. Comparison between effects of city systems in Northern and Southern Europe.



VII.
MOHAMMEDANISM.

I. MOHAMMED.

1. Birth—Tribe and family—Early life—Progress toward higher station. Khadijah.
 2. Probable moral and social appearance of Arabia to Mohammed.
 3. Moral and social appearance of Christian world to him (Koran, ix).
 4. Apostleship—Claims of Mohammed in relation to previous revelations (Koran, lxi).
 5. Proselytism—Answer to the call for miracles (K. xi).
 6. The Hegira [622]—Mohammed in Medina—Permission to convert with sword (K. xxii).
 7. Victory of Beder—Defeat of Ohod (K. iii).
 8. Mohammed supreme in Mecca—Summons to Heraclius and others.
- Mohammed's death [532]—Different theories of his character given by Muir, Barthelémy St. Hilaire, Renan, and others—Statement of his work by Lecky.

II. THE KORAN.

1. Mode of Revelation—Collection—Literary character.
2. Its position as a basis of Religion (K. i, cxii, Neander iii, 85).
3. As a basis of Morals (K. v).
4. As a basis of Civil Law (K. iv, xxiv).
5. As a basis of Criminal Law (K. ii).

III. MOHAMMED'S SUCCESSORS.

1. Abu Beker—Omar—Othman—Ali.
2. The Omniades—Damascus [660–750].
3. The Abbassides—Bagdad [750–1258].
4. Caliphate of Cordova [750–1238].
5. Kingdom of Granada [1238–1492].
6. The Turks.

IV. INFLUENCE OF MOHAMMEDANISM ON CIVILIZATION.

1. Religious, Moral and Political influence in Asia.
2. Æsthetic influence in Europe—(Illustration by Owen Jones's "Alhambra.")
3. Scientific, Economic, and general Intellectual effects in Europe—Draper's Chapter.

VIII.

CHIVALRY.

Preliminary notice of progress in the world's ideas and habits during the Mediæval period—Not to be fully accounted for by causes already named.

I. ORIGIN OF CHIVALRY.

1. Equestrian order—Chevaliers—Ritters.
2. Natural ceremonial in warlike nations at taking up of arms (Citation from Tacitus).
3. How, about the Eleventh Century, a new idea was engrafted upon these old ideas.

II. CHIVALRY AS FULLY DEVELOPED.

1. In its Spirit.
2. In its Training and Grades.
3. In its Ceremonial.
4. In its System in General.

III. CHIVALRY IN ITS MOST BRILLIANT PHASE.

Creation of Orders of Knighthood for special service.

1. The Order of St. John.
2. The Order of the Temple.
3. The Teutonic Order.
4. The Lower Orders.
5. The Nominal Orders.

IV. CHIVALRY IN ITS DECLINE.

1. From its lack of Discipline for Combinations.
2. From the Corruption of certain delicate Ideas.
3. From the rise of new Powers in the State.

V. EFFECTS OF CHIVALRY ON CIVILIZATION.

1. In maintaining Physical Culture.
2. In maintaining Manliness.
3. In maintaining the Idea of Devotion to Right.
4. In ennobling the position of Woman.
5. In promoting Intercourse in Europe.

IX.
MONACHISM.

I. ORIGIN.

1. Of certain flippant explanations.
2. Of certain Rhapsodies. (Montalembert's *Moines de l'Occident*.)
3. Attempt in more fairness, to discover its foundation principles. State of Society necessary to the forcible working of these principles. Illustrations from History of Asia.

II. CHRISTIAN MONACHISM IN THE EAST.

1. Anchorites—St. Anthony and others.
2. Cenobites—St. Pachomius and others.
3. Monasteries near Cities—St. Basil and others.
4. Main characteristics of Eastern Monachism at this full development.

III. MONACHISM IN THE WEST.

1. *First Form* as introduced by Athanasius and spread by Donatus, Martin and others. Deep difference between Eastern and Western phases of Monachism.
2. *Second Form*, St. Benedict. His Rule. Progress of Benedictines.
3. Benedictine order as reformed by St. Bruno, by St. Bernard, by St. Norbert and others.
4. Ever recurring cycle in Monastic history of Earnestness, Wealth, Decay.
5. State of Europe in 13th Century. Effects of Crusades in preparing Europe for a renewal of *devotion* in the Church. Effects of Heresy, in France, in preparing Europe for a display of *exertion* in the Church.
6. St. Francis and the restoration of Devotion.
7. St. Dominic and the restoration of Exertion.
8. Monachism in the Height of its power. Illustration by *Dugdale's Monasticon*.
9. Decay of Monasticism in all its branches. Illustration by Reports, etc., published by Camden Society. Effects of Erasmus's wit—of Luther's logic—of King Henry's strong arm.

IV. EFFECTS.

1. On material development of Europe.
2. " Mental " " "
3. " Political " " "
4. " Moral " " "
5. " Æsthetic " " "

X.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAPAL POWER.

1. Of the two great classes standing in the way of studies on this subject. *First Class*—Ultraists *supporting* the Papacy, (Quotations from Balmes and from Bishop Spaulding); *Second Class*—Ultraists *opposing* the Papacy (Quotations from Dowling and from Cumming).

2. Of our proper method. Of some men who have written more fairly. Catholic Bossuet and Ferrand. Protestant Gieseler—Neander—Milman.

3. Two orders in arranging the History of the Papal Power.

I. CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF EVENTS.

1. The Bishops and Metropolitans. 2. The Patriarchs—Patriarchate in West of Europe. 3. Damasus [378] and the decision of the Episcopal causes. 4. Advice in doctrine sought from Bishop of Rome, Decretals. Effects of Arian and other controversies. 6. Innocent I [402], Leo I [440]. Assertion of a Theory to account for existing Practice. 7. Law of Valentinian III, [445-8.] 8. Position of Papacy after Downfall of Western Empire. 9. Gregory the Great [590-604]. 10. Zachary and his successors in dealing with the Carolingians. 11. Nicholas I. [858-67] False Decretals. 12. Gregory VII [1073-85], and Innocent III [1198-1216]. 13. *Temporary Decline of the Papacy* under (A) Boniface VIII [1294-1303]; (B) Popes at Avignon [1305-76]; (C) Great schism, with Councils of Constance [1414-18] and Basle [1431-48]; (D) Protestant Reformation. 14. Council of Trent and establishment of Papacy on its modern footing.

II. LOGICAL ORDER OF CAUSES.

1. Position of Rome in the West of Europe.
2. Tradition in regard to succession.
3. Assertion of a Theory to support existing Practice.
4. Absence of direct control after 476.
5. Great Men and Great Deeds.
6. Necessity of Papacy in European Political Organization.
7. Necessity of Papacy in European Religious Organization.

XI.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

Commerce, and ideas of Commerce before the Roman Downfall.

I. HINDRANCES TO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Confusion and Isolation after the Barbarian Invasions.
2. Disorder of the Feudal Period.
3. Want of a Manufacturing System.
4. Barbarian Legislation.
5. *Quasi* Scientific Legislation.
6. Ideas inherited from the Ancient World (Lecky, Rationalism, 2-224.)
7. Certain Scholastic ideas, (Montesquieu.)
8. Certain Religious ideas.
9. Certain Feudal ideas, (Joinville.)
10. Certain Popular ideas.
11. Lack of Facilities for Communication and Transportation.
12. Lack of good business Methods.

II. HELPS TO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. Relics of Ancient Commerce on the Mediterranean.
2. Beginnings of Commerce between the Mediterranean nations.
3. Enterprise of the Saracens.
4. Commercial Spirit spreading into North Europe.
5. Wrestling of Commercial privileges.
6. Formation of Leagues.
7. Rise of Manufactures.
8. Improved facilities for Communication and Transportation.
9. Improved business Methods.
10. Improved Laws.
11. Improved ideas regarding Commercial Professions as shown—
 - (A) in England—Statute of Apparel—Picard, etc.
 - (B) “ Netherlands—Order of the Golden Fleece.
 - (C) “ Germany—the Fuggers.
 - (D) “ Italy—the Medici.
 - (E) “ France—the Medici enthroned.

III. EFFECTS.

1. On the Development of Society.
2. On the Development of the Individual.

IV. LESSONS APPLICABLE IN OUR OWN LAND AND TIME.

Benefits and dangers of devotion to Commercial interests.

XII.

THE CHRISTIAN CLEARING-UP OF EUROPE.

1. Immensity and glory of that work.
2. Splendid agency of Christianity therein.

I. MEDIÆVAL CHRISTIANITY IN ITS EXTERNALS.

1. Of some leading developments of Doctrine.
2. " " " Institutions.
3. " " " Ritual.
4. " " " Men.
5. Suggestions as to the naturalness and necessity of that Unreason in Doctrine—Strength in Institutions—Pomp in Ritual—Toughness in Men.

II. MEDIÆVAL CHRISTIANITY IN ITS ESSENTIALS.

1. The Nature of these Essentials.
2. Their activity and power despite all Mediæval crusts or husks.

III. THE CHRISTIAN PIONEERS.

1. Ulphilas in the South-East.
2. Columban and others in France.
3. Augustin and others in England.
4. Anschar in Denmark and Sweden.
5. Boniface in Germany.

III. CHRISTIAN PIONEER WORK.

1. In taming or rebuking Tyrants.
2. In undermining organized Wrong.
3. In devising Charities.
4. In promoting Order.
5. In improving Law.
6. In training Statesmen.
7. In encouraging Literature, Science and Art.
8. Notice of some early Germs of Trouble.

V. LESSONS.

1. On the most worthy work of a life.
2. On some great fields *now* thrown open to Christian pioneers.

XIII.

THE RISE OF INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

The decay and destruction of the Roman Schools in relation to the decay and destruction of the Empire.

I. PERIOD OF CATHEDRAL AND MONASTIC SCHOOLS.

1. Birth of this first Mediæval School System—Its Growth—Its Spirit.
2. Representative Men and Schools.
 - A. Theodore and the Cathedral School of York.
 - B. Alcuin—The Palace School; and the Monastic School of Tours.
(Aid of Charlemagne.)
 - C. Rabanus Maurus and the Monastic School of Fulda.
 - D. Gerbert and the Cathedral School of Rheims.
 - E. Lanfranc and the Monastic School of Bec.
3. Development of Studies—Seven Liberal Arts—(Trivium and Quadrivium)—Professional Studies—Theological spirit penetrating all teaching—Absence of modern idea of Popular Instruction.

II. PERIOD OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

1. Birth of the University System.
2. Their growth under the favor of—
 - A. Town Councils conferring immunities and privileges.
 - B. Monarchs increasing immunities and privileges.
 - C. Popes enhancing value of degrees, &c.
 - D. Generous Founders of Colleges.
3. Great number of Students—The Cause.
4. Government.
5. Studies and Modes of Teaching.

III. EFFECTS.

1. Excellence of these.
2. Evil tendencies developed.

XIV.

THE GROWTH OF LITERATURE.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

I. THE OLD LITERATURE.

1. The Bloom of Roman Literature.
2. The Decline and Decay of Roman Literature.
3. The law of connection between sound political organization and healthful literary growth.
4. Comparison with growth and decline of Literature under the Medici and under Louis XIV.

II. THE NEW CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

1. Beginnings of Christian Literature—(Mistaken theory of Robertson and others. True theory suggested by Guizot).
2. The early Christian Orators.
3. The Lives of the Saints.
4. The Christian Chronicles.
5. The Causes of the Triumph of this new Literature.

XV.

THE GROWTH OF LITERATURE.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

III. PHILOSOPHIC, SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

1. Scholastic Writings.
2. *Quasi* Scientific Writings.
3. Scientific Writings—The Arabs in Spain.
4. The Chronicles and Histories.

IV. THE NEW POESY.

1. Troubadours and Minnesingers.
2. Growth of Poetry.
3. Bloom of Poetry ; Dante ; Chaucer.

XVI.
THE GROWTH OF SCIENCE.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

1. Character of this growth—through warfare.
2. Preliminary Thesis.
3. Obstacles to the growth of Science.

I. GEOGRAPHY.

1. Germ ideas left by the ancients—Opposition to the revival of them.
2. Position taken by Eusebius,—by Lactantius,—by Augustine—regarding the Rotundity of the Earth and the Antipodes.
3. The "Christian Topography" of Cosmas.
4. Virgilius of Strasburg,—Boniface,—Zachary.
5. Peter of Apono, and Cecco d'Ascoli.
6. Tostatus and his syllogism.
7. Columbus.
8. Magalhaens,—the French Astronomers.

II. ASTRONOMY.

(A) *The Geocentric Theory*,—its strength.

(B) *The Heliocentric Theory*.

1. Its germs.
2. Cardinal de Cusa.
3. Kopernik,—his book,—Osiander's stratagem. Reception of Copernican doctrine—Legitimate scientific objections to it.
4. Galileo removes these. Sketch of his warfare—Recent attempts to reverse the verdict regarding the treatment of Galileo.
5. Kepler and his work.

XVII.

THE GROWTH OF SCIENCE.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

III. CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Albert of Bollstadt—Charge of Sorcery.
2. Roger Bacon—The excellence of his work—The attack upon him—Blackstone's anecdote. Position taken by the Dominicans and Franciscans regarding experimental science—The new epithet used against Scientific Men. Bacon's punishment—Its effects on his century and on ours—Later workings of same intolerance—The Paris Chemists—The *Accademia del Cimento*, etc. Joseph de Maistre's remark.

IV. METEOROLOGY.

General statement as to the growth of this Science.

V. ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.

Arnold de Villa Nova—Character of weapons used against Anatomists and Physicians. Averroism. *Andreas Vesalius*—Character of his effort—His first sin—His second and greater sin—His great work—Results to him and to the world. Hamann's picture—The more recent battle-fields of these Sciences.

VI. AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY, ETC.

General sketch, with examples.

VII. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Of certain doctrines regarding the taking of interest for money.

VIII. GEOLOGY.

The early doctrine regarding fossils—"Sacred Theories." The more recent attacks on Geology. Noble conduct of Cardinal Wiseman. Summary.

XVIII.

THE GROWTH OF LAW.

I. INFLUENCE OF THE ROMAN LAW.

- A. Sketch of some leading features in History of Roman Law, (Leibnitz's Saying)—Development, Decline and Codification.
- B. Preservation of Roman Law through Middle Ages :—
 - 1. By Municipalities.
 - 2. By Ecclesiastics.
 - 3. By System of Personal Law.
 - 4. By Schools.
 - 5. By the "Amalfi Discovery."
- C. Savigny's Researches.
- D. General Effects.



II. INFLUENCE OF THE BARBARIAN LAWS.

- A. The principal Barbarian Codes.
- B. Their General Effects.

III. INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH.

- A. By her Codes.
- B. By certain fundamental Ideas.

*IV. TWO GREAT MODERN BRANCHES FROM THE TRUNK OF
MEDIÆVAL LAW.*

- A. On the Continent.
- B. In England and America.

XIX.

RISE OF PARLIAMENTARY POWER IN ENGLAND.

1. Idea of Representation in Ancient Republics;—Mediæval Republics. Rousseau's Idea in the *Contrat Social*.

2. Two orders in presenting this History. 1. Order of Facts, or Chronological order. 2. Order of Ideas, or Logical order.

I. CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

1. Representation in Saxon period (*Witena-gemot*.)
2. " " Norman " (*Grand Conseil*.)
3. " " Plantagenet period.
4. " " Lancastrian "
5. " " Tudor "
6. " " Stuart "
7. " " Orange "

II. LOGICAL ORDER.

Causes of progress toward good popular representation in England.

1. First cause—Firmness of Norman Royalty and necessities of Nobility.
2. Second Cause—Encroachment of Greater Nobility and necessities of Royalty.
3. Third Cause—Defect in certain Royal titles.
4. Fourth Cause—Pecuniary necessities of Kings.
5. Fifth Cause—Advantage taken of Kings during their necessity or weakness.
6. Sixth Cause—English Law Courts. Presumption considered on the side of Liberty.
7. Seventh Cause—Union of the lesser Nobility with the Commons.

III. LESSONS.

1. In regard to fanaticism.
2. In regard to the steady progress of Liberty.

XX.

RISE OF PARLIAMENTARY POWER IN FRANCE.

1. Our natural errors on this subject.
2. Necessity of escaping them before studying modern French History.

I. BEGINNINGS.

1. French Parliament in its Barbarian form.
2. " " under Philip Augustus and St. Louis.

II. DEVELOPMENT UNDER PHILIP THE FAIR. [1285-1314.]

1. Division of Powers in the Kingdom.
 - A. Political division—Council of State.
 - B. Financial " *Chambre des Comptes.*
 - C. Judicial " Parliament.
2. Lawyers *versus* Barons—Lawyers victorious.

III. DEVELOPMENT UNDER CHARLES VII AND LOUIS XI [1422-83.]

1. Creation of new Parliaments.
2. Registration.
3. The Bed of Justice.

IV. SUPPLEMENTARY MODERN HISTORY.

1. Purchase of Places.
2. The Paulette.
3. Parliament under Louis XIII, XIV, and XV.

V. INFLUENCE OF PARLIAMENTS IN FRANCE.

1. On Liberty.
2. On Political Education.

VI. THE STATES GENERAL.

1. Why mentioned here.
2. Causes of its first Convocation [1302].
3. Its History afterward.

XXI.

THE LABORING CLASSES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

I. LABORING CLASS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. Freemen.
2. Serfs.
3. Slaves.

II. LABORING CLASS IN FRANCE.

First Period.—5th Century to 10th.

Seeming effect of Barbarian Invasion to extend slavery—to deepen it.
Real effect to elevate slavery into serfdom.

Second Period.—10th Century to 14th.

Progress toward freedom prompted by the Church.

"	"	"	"	"	Struggles of boroughs.
"	"	"	"	"	Louis VI.
"	"	"	"	"	Crusades.
"	"	"	"	"	Certain great Nobles.
"	"	"	"	"	Privileged cities of the South.
"	"	"	"	"	Louis X and Philip the Long.

Reality of this progress shown by an edict of St. Louis.

Third Period.—14th Century to 17th, (to States General of 1614.)

Effects of English wars on French laborers. Revolt of the "*Facquerie*"
Reprisals. Reaction. Stagnation. [Quotations from Monteil.] Summa-
ry of grievances of laboring classes as given by Biot, and by Robert in
L'Histoire de la Classe Ouvrière.

Fourth Period.—[1618–1789] (to French Revolution.)

Overthrow of Serfdom and of much else.

XXII.

THE LABORING CLASSES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

III. LABORING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

First Period.—Anglo-Saxon times.

Main Divisions of Society. Thanes. Ceorls. Thralls. (Illustration from *Ivanhoe*.)

Second Period.—From Norman Conquest to reign of Henry II [1066–1154].

Effect of the Conquest on laborers. Change from Ceorls and Thralls to Villeins. Villeins regardant. Villeins in gross.

Third Period.—Henry II to Magna Charta [1154–1215].

Progress toward Liberty from causes named in last lecture. Progress arising from right spirit in courts of law. The *Fusticiaries*—Glanville—Carlyle's Abbot Samson. The Chances for legal enfranchisement—*Burden of Proof and Legal Presumption*. Magna Charta and the French Charters compared in their mention of Serfs' rights.

Fourth Period.—Death of John [1216], to middle of Fifteenth Century.

Number of Villeins in England during John's reign.

Insurrection of Jack Cade [1450].

Progress shown by demands of Cade's men.

Change from Villeins Regardant to Copyholders.

Change from Villeins in Gross to Free Laborers.

IV. COMPARISONS.

1. { Effects in England of fair treatment of the serf question.
 { Effects in France of foul treatment of the serf question.
2. { Power of English Yeomanry.
 { Weakness of French Peasantry.

V. LESSONS.

1. Necessary weakness of a land under a serf culture.
2. Need of something beyond a logical and legal development of an original bad system in any nation.
3. Hopelessness of national attempts to withstand the Divine current of law and purpose.

XXIII.

THE MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF FRANCE.

(SUMMARY.)

I. MEROVINGIAN FRANCE [481-752].

1. The Franks and Clovis.
2. Successors of Clovis.
3. Mayors of the Palace.

II. CARLOINGIAN FRANCE [752-987].

1. Pepin le Bref.
2. Charlemagne.
3. Charlemagne's Successors—Rapid growth of Feudalism—Edict of Mersen [847]. Edict of Kiersey [877].
4. The rise of a new dynasty.

III. FEUDAL FRANCE [987-1180].

1. Hugh Capet and his four successors.
2. Louis VI, Louis VII, and Enfranchisement of Communities.

IV. FIRST VICTORIES OF ROYALTY OVER FEUDALITY [1180-1328].

1. Philip Augustus and Louis VIII.
2. St. Louis—More Progress—13th Century.
3. Philip the Fair and his struggles.
4. Sons of Philip the Fair and their concessions to serfs.

V. FRANCE IN ANARCHY [1328-1436].

1. Philip of Valois and Edward III—Hundred Years' War.
2. Variations in success—Crécy—Poitiers—Agincourt.
3. Internal condition of France.
4. Joan of Arc and Charles VII.

VI. FINAL VICTORIES OF ROYALTY OVER FEUDALITY.

1. Expulsion of English from France by Charles VII.
2. Creation of standing armies and Parliament of Toulouse.
3. Reign of Louis XI [1461-83].
4. Reign of Charles VIII [1483-98]. Louis XII [1498-1515].

XXIV.

THE MEDIÆVAL HISTORY OF GERMANY.

(SUMMARY.)

I. GERMANY BEFORE CHARLEMAGNE.

1. Early Germanic character—Institutions.
2. Positions of leading tribes in 5th Century.

II. CHARLEMAGNE AND HIS SUCCESSORS [768-911].

1. German subjugation and christianization.
2. Anarchy after Charlemagne. Partition of Verdun [843].

III. ELECTION OF CONRAD OF FRANCONIA [911-118].

IV. HOUSE OF SAXONY [918-1024].

1. Henry the Fowler [918-36]. Fights Barbarism—Builds Cities.
2. Otho I [936-73]. Fights Feudalism—Annexes Italy.

V. HOUSE OF FRANCONIA [1024-1138].

1. Conrad II. Henry III—Greatest extension of Germany.
2. Henry IV [1056-1106]—Struggle of the Investitures.

VI. HOUSE OF SUABIA OR HOHENSTAUFEN [1138-1250].

1. Frederic I. *Barbarossa* [1152-90]. War on Italian Liberties.
2. Frederic II [1215-50]. War on Pope and Italian Liberties.

VII. THE ANARCHIC PERIOD [1250-73].

1. Character of the Time.
2. Formation of the Hanseatic League—Rhine League.

VIII. HOUSE OF HAPSBURG—FIRST PERIOD [1273-1346].

1. Rudolph of Hapsburg and his work [1273-91].
2. Albert of Austria and Swiss Liberty [1298-1309].

IX. HOUSE OF LUXEMBURG [1346-1438].

1. Charles IV. *New Constitution of Germany*—Golden Bull [1356].
2. Sigismund—Council of Constance [1413]. First Imperial Tax—Modern idea of the Army.

X. HOUSE OF HAPSBURG—SECOND PERIOD [1438].

1. Albert III and Successors.
2. Maximilian I [1493-1519]—Efforts at Centralization.

XXV.

THE MEDIÆVAL HISTORY OF ITALY.

(SUMMARY.)

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1. Kingdom of Italy under the Heruli [476-93].
 2. " " " Theodoric and the Ostrogoths [493-554]
 3. " " " Eastern Empire [554-68].
 4. " " " Lombards [568-774].
 5. " " " Charlemagne and Successors [774-888].
 6. Anarchy—Berengarius and Guido—Huns and Saracens.
 7. The Birth of Italian Liberty.
 8. Berengarius II.—Otho I.—Italy annexed to Germany.
 9. Progress of Venice—Pisa and Genoa during the Crusades.
 10. Struggle with Frederic Barbarossa [1152-90]. Guelphs and Ghibellines.
 - Lombard League—Legnano—Peace of Constance [1183].
 11. Struggle with Frederic II [1215-50].

THE ITALIAN REPUBLICS.

1. Political and Constitutional Sketch of Venice.
2. " " " Florence.
3. " " " Genoa.
4. " " " Milan.

THE TYRANNIES.

1. The Aristocracy in Venice.
2. The Medici in Florence.
3. The Doria in Genoa.
4. The Visconti and Sforza in Milan.
5. House of Este at Ferrara—La Scala at Verona, etc.

ORIGIN OF ITALIAN TYRANNY.

1. In local rivalry.
2. In rivalry of Parties.
3. In Commercial rivalry.
4. In want of just ideas of Liberty.
5. Last scene of all—Charles V [1530].

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Notice of Neapolitan and Sicilian history.

XXVI.

THE MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(SUMMARY.)

1. Withdrawal of the Romans. The Picts and Scots.
2. Invasion of Saxons and Angles—Their Kingdoms.

I. SAXON PERIOD.

1. St. Augustin and establishment of Christianity [596–616].
2. Egbert and the formation of ENGLAND [827.]
3. Alfred and general improvement. The Danes.
4. Edward the Confessor [1042–66.] Norman influences.
5. Anglo Saxon Institutions.

II. NORMAN PERIOD [1066–1154.]

1. William the Conqueror and his work.—William Rufus.
2. Henry I and his work.
3. Stephen and Anarchy.

III. PLANTAGENET PERIOD [1154–1399.]

1. Henry II. His hold on France—Constitutions of Clarendon, etc.
2. Richard I. John. Magna Charta [1215.] Relations with the Pope.
3. Henry III. Renewals of Magna Charta—Simon Montfort.
4. Edward I. THE COMMONS. The Clergy. Wales.
5. Edward II. Scotland free.
6. Edward III. Hundred years' war. (Crécy and Poitiers.)
7. Richard II. Wycklif. Richard's overthrow.

IV. LANCASTRIAN PERIOD [1399–1461.]

1. Henry IV. New Policy. The Lollards.
2. Henry V. King of England and France.
3. Henry VI. Defeats in France—The *Roses*.

V. YORK PERIOD [1461–85.]

1. Edward IV. Warwick. Edward V.
2. Richard III. (Gloster.) Bosworth Field.

VI. TUDOR PERIOD [1485.]

1. Henry VII. Condition of England—Centralization.

XXVII.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS AND MEDIÆVAL
SCULPTORS.*I. ANALYSIS OF CLASSIC ART.*

1. In Grouping. 2. In Single Members. 3. In Ornament.

II. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

1. Birth. 2. Growth, (at Bayeux, Coutances and Salisbury,)—(at Basle, Freyburg and St. Ouen,)—(at Paris, Rheims and Chartres).

III. THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS.

1. Their organization and spread. (The work of *Villard de Honnecourt*.)

IV. THE CATHEDRAL.

1. Towers and their Grotesques—Arcades—Rose windows—Entrance—Interior.

V. ANALYSIS OF GOTHIC ART.

1. In Grouping. 2. In Single members. 3. In Ornament.

VI. MEDIÆVAL SCULPTORS.

1. The Sculptor as Teacher. (Lessons in Stone at Notre Dame de Paris.)
2. The Sculptor as Preacher. (Sermons in Stone at Meaux, Breslau and elsewhere.)
3. Playfulness of Gothic Sculpture. (Rouen—Chartres.)
4. Fullness of Life in Gothic Sculpture. (Example of this in *animate* sculpture at Temple Church, London—Example in *inanimate* sculpture at Nuremberg.)
5. Earnestness and truthfulness of Gothic Sculpture.
6. Of certain Gothic petrifications of old thoughts.
7. The Repose of Gothic Monumental Sculpture. (Contrasts in Westminster Abbey.)

VII. LESSONS.

1. As to the essential Good in Art.
2. As to the possibility of noble art in our own country.



XXVIII.

THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

Preliminary Sketch of the great Double Combination now to be studied.
The combination of Greek Learning with two great masses of National Character—the Romanic and Teutonic.

I. THE GREEK LEARNING.

Mental and moral wretchedness of the Eastern Empire after the fall of the Western.

Continued brightness of the Greek Learning.

First contacts of this Learning with Western Europe—Opposition of the Scholastics.

Old and new work of Scholasticism.

The Greek culture party gains ground.

Main fortresses of the *Scholastic* party in Europe.

Effects of Fall of Constantinople [1453].

II. THE ROMANIC CHARACTER.

How this Character had been developed after the Fall of Rome [476].

First—In Politics.

- A. By mixture with Northern character.
- B. By long, patient struggles for National Liberties.
- C. By short, sharp struggles for Municipal Liberties.
- D. By schooling under Mediæval Republics.
- E. Immediate good effects of their extension of Political Liberty.
- F. Final ruinous effects of their ignorance of Civil Liberty.

Secondly—In Morals and Religion.

- A. Effects of Papal State-craft on Italian Morals.
- B. Effects of the great Schism in 14th and 15th Centuries.
- C. Effects of the personal character of certain Popes (Alexander VI—Julius II) on Italian Manliness.

Thirdly—In Literature.

- A. Dante and Native Culture.
- B. Petrarch and Culture wrought with Latin.
- C. Boccaccio and Culture wrought with Greek and Latin.
- D. This steady progress towards *Beauty*, a steady progress toward *Corruption*.

III. COMBINATION OF GREEK LEARNING WITH THE ROMANIC CHARACTER.

Sudden glow of Beauty in Italy.

Italy becomes Pagan. Three proofs of this—Beauty in Literature degenerates into elegance; same degeneracy seen after Revival of Art.

Summary of the Romanic character after its combination with Greek Culture.

Representative man of this combination, LEO X.

Main product of this combination—*Beauty Worship*.

IV. THE TEUTONIC CHARACTER.

Old famous element in this character.

Sturdiness of Germans in Truth-seeking.

V. COMBINATION OF GREEK LEARNING WITH THE TEUTONIC CHARACTER.

Immediate application of this Learning by German Scholars not to Beautifying a Literature, but to Search for Scripture Truth.

Great increase of earnestness.

Main product of this combination—*Truth Worship*.

Its representative man, *Luther*.

XXIX.
THE REVIVAL OF ART.

I. ARCHITECTURE.

1. The Florentine decrees. Arnolfo—Giotto.
2. Brunelleschi—His Studies—Struggles—Triumph.
3. Building of the Great Dome.
4. The main recipient of this great gain in Architecture.

II. SCULPTURE.

1. The Baptistery Gates of Lorenzo Ghiberti.
2. The main recipient of this great gain in Sculpture.

III. PAINTING.

1. Painting of Cimabue—Giotto—Fra Angelico.
2. The Brancacci Chapel—Massaccio.
3. The main recipient of this great gain in Painting.



IV. MICHAEL ANGELO.

1. Preparation of Angelo to receive these great gains in Art. Comparative Efficiency of Republics and Monarchies in Literature, Science, and Art.
2. Angelo's work under Lorenzo de Medici—the Hercules.
3. Under Piero de Medici—the Snow Statue.
4. Under Soderini—the David; the Cartoon of Pisa.
5. Under Julius II—the Tomb; the Moses; the Sistine Frescoes.
6. Summary of Angelo's Work—Statement of his position.
7. Origin of the Classic Spirit in works of that time.

V. RAPHAEL.

1. His period of Simplicity.
2. Of full Beauty.
3. Period of Angelo's Mastery over him—the Isaiah; Cartoons; School of Athens. Raphael's Representative Picture.

VI. DECLINE.

1. First step downward. Devotion to external Beauty.
2. Second step downward. Devotion to "Effect."
3. Bad Spirit of the Age. Consequences.

VII. LESSONS.

1. Cause of the Loss of Noble Art after Angelo and Raphael.
2. Conditions of Noble Art in any age.

XXX.

ERASMUS.

1. Two main methods of Historical Study. Necessity of their union in a study of the Reformation.

2. Birth of Erasmus [1467]. Early years. Mental growth.

3. The School of Deventer. Two ways in which that school shaped Erasmus's life.

4. Erasmus at Paris—Spirit shown in letters written thence.—Citations.

5. Publication of "THE ADAGES" [1500]. Attacks by the Monks. That mingled veneration and scorn for ecclesiastics exemplified in the Russia of to-day.

6. Style of Controversy at that period. Attacks on the Monks in the Adages.—Citations. Bold attacks on Monarchy.

7. Erasmus publishes—"THE PRAISE OF FOLLY" [1511]. Plan of the work. Its attacks on the dominant Church—on the Schoolmen—on the Monks—on Kings—on Pope and Cardinals.

8. Publication of Erasmus's great edition of the "NEW TESTAMENT" [1516]—War waged in his notes.

9. He publishes "THE COLLOQUIES" [1516]. Their purpose. Their drollery.

Selections from the Colloquy of the "Shipwreck"—of the "Religious Pilgrimage"—of the "School Theology"—Notices of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twenty-first Colloquies. Fury of the Monks. Immense sale of the work in spite of them.

10. Point at which Erasmus's boldness stopped—Erasmus alarmed. Quotations to show the waning of his courage.

11. Estimate of Erasmus's work in its sum. Estimate made in a saying of the Roman Church. Estimate in a saying of Luther.

12. Light thrown on his character by his portrait—Its Resemblance to Voltaire's portrait—Resemblance of Erasmus's station and work to the station and work of Voltaire.

XXXI.

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION IN
GERMANY.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

1. Luther compared in character and work with Erasmus.
2. Lessons taught by Luther's early History. What it shows as to the world in general. What it shows as to pettifoggers in particular.
3. Luther's birth. Early struggles. Vision of certain great depths. Entrance into the Erfurt Monastery.
4. The old story of Hercules and Eurystheus over again. Effects of Luther's servitude to stupidity. Difference between him and his brother Monks. The universe grows darker.
5. Bible studies, and studies in St. Augustine. Staupitz. The universe grows brighter.
6. Luther as Professor at Wittenberg.—First Professorship—Second—Main connecting link here between Revival of Learning and the Reformation. Luther's work outside the University.
7. Luther sent to Rome. Spirit in which he went. Simple refutation of a statement in Audin. What Luther found at Rome. Julius II. Cardinals. Monks.
8. Luther seeks refuge. Is hunted from it. The three schooling periods. Spirit in which he returned from Rome. [Quotations.]
9. His new Doctorate and its power.
10. He now takes his turn in the war against Scholasticism. Illustration of the History of Scholasticism from Modern History.
11. Leo X in trouble. Theory spun to help him. Men ready to help him. Archbishop of Mentz. The Bankers Fugger. The Dominicans. Tetzel.
12. Tetzel at his trade. Luther attacks him. The ninety-five Theses. Quotations.
13. Leo X aroused. Attempts to scare Luther (Prierias); to browbeat him (De Vio); to cajole him (Miltitz); to convince him (Eck); to destroy him (Bull of excommunication).
14. Chinese policy of the Roman Court.
15. Luther burns the Papal Bull. A new era begun.

The quotations in this and in the following Lecture, are mainly made from copies of Luther's sermons, printed in his own time; from *Luthers Werke* (Dresden 1750, 24 vols. 4to); from Hazlitt's translation of the Table Talk; from Hotten's edition of the "Book of Vagabonds and Beggars;" from De Wette's "Luthers Briefe," and from the selection made by Dr. Zimmermann entitled "Luther's Letters to Women."

XXXII.

LUTHER, AND THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

I. LUTHER SUMMONED BEFORE THE DIET OF WORMS.

Policy of the Papal Court as represented by Alexander. Politico-religious policy of Charles V. Policy of Frederic of Saxony.

II. LUTHER'S JOURNEY TO WORMS.

His Motive. His boldness at Weimar; in the Erfurt Sermon; on entering Worms.

III. LUTHER BEFORE THE DIET.

First Day—Second day—The Decree of Worms.

IV. LUTHER AT THE WARTBURG.

His work and trials.

V. THE WITTENBERG AND OTHER TROUBLES.

Carlstadt; Münzer; the Anabaptists; Peasant War; Zwingle; Logical Necessity of such Men and Things as these under the Protestant theory.

*VI. THE DIET OF SPIRES. THE PROTEST.**VII. THE DIET OF AUGSBURG. THE CONFESSION.**VIII. THE LEAGUE OF SCHMALKALDEN.**IX. ATTEMPTS TO RECONCILE THE PAPACY AND PROTESTANTISM.*

The Colloquy of Ratisbon. Contarini and Melancthon. Causes of failure.

X. PARALLEL PERSONAL HISTORY OF LUTHER.

His activity—Marriage—His venial sin in dealing with bigamy of Philip of Hesse—His deadly sin in his dealing with Zwingle—His death [1546.]

XXXIII.

LUTHER'S CHARACTER, WRITINGS, AND
INFLUENCE.

Preliminary Summary and Outline.

I. CHARACTER.

1. Efforts which have been made to distort or rub out good mental portraits of Luther. Voltaire's theory. Dr. Leo's and Dr. Pusey's theory. Fine old stupid theory in vogue among sundry cotemporaries of Luther. Hallam's scolding. Cantu's Sneer. Sir W. Hamilton's Judgment. Balmes's attack.

2. Goodly position of our times and men for study of Luther's works.

3. Examination of the most frequent charges. Of Luther's Impoliteness Intolerance. Superstition.

4. His Greatness. Proofs of his Faith—Loyalty—Keeness—Sincerity—Energy—Rash daring—Cool daring.

5. His Goodness. Kindliness. His Hymn. His Portrait.

II. WRITINGS.

1. Their number. Specifications of chief works and best editions.

2. Quotations from the mass to show his *manner with the Peasantry*. Specimens of his sharp, pithy manner. Specimens of his beautiful and large manner.

3. *The Letters*—Quotations to show his Earnestness and Boldness.

4. *The Sermons*—(A) One fact, in regard to them, full of meaning—Applause came from three most dissimilar and most significant quarters—from men of deep culture—men of nice culture—men of no culture. (B) Two sources of this power in Luther. (C) Two main faults in Luther's Sermons.

5. *The Table Talk*—(A) Authenticity—Character. (B) Quotations to show Luther's whimses and absurdities. (C) Nobleness and Boldness. (D) Wit. (E) Strength.

III. INFLUENCE.

1. Two main charges against it.

2. Two theories which have given rise to these charges. (B) Theory of John Adams and Guizot. (B) Theory of Professor Fisher.

3. Reconciliation of these Theories. Restatement. Illustration.

XXXIV.

ULRICH VON HUTTEN.

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1. Singularity of his Character—His birth and boyhood—The two main influences which shaped his ideas.
 2. His Studies—First at Fulda—Reaction against ecclesiastical teaching. Secondly at Cologne—His initiation into the struggle between scholasticism and the new learning.
 3. His wanderings as Poet—First Visit to Italy—His Democratic Ideas. The Phillippics against the Duke of Wirtemberg. The Phalarismus.
 4. Struggle between the "Humanists" and "Obscurantists"—Pfefferkorn—Hoogstraten—Reuchlin—The *Triumphus Capnionis*.
 5. THE EPISTOLÆ OBSCURORUM VIRORUM—Comparison of this with more recent satire—With the *Satire Menippée* and the "Nasby Papers."
 6. His Second Journey into Italy—Two effects wrought upon his mind—His translation of Valla's work against the Papacy. Effect of this on Luther. Early and later relations between Hütten and Luther.
 7. The TRIAS ROMANA—Hütten's Sacrifices for it—His refuge with Sickingen. (The three castles identified with the struggle towards free thought in Germany.)
 8. The *Letters to the Emperor and the Princes*.—Popular Poems—Dialogues.
 9. Physical weakness and mental vigor of his last days—His flight to Switzerland—His death [1524].
 10. Difference between the apparent and real value of Hütten's work—Between an estimate just at the close of his life and an estimate made now.
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The citations are made from a large collection of original tracts of the period, embracing the most noted productions of Pfefferkorn, Reuchlin and Hütten; from Wright's "Caricature and the Grotesque," and from the works of Strauss, Münch and Böcking.

XXXV.

CHARLES V AND FRANCIS I.

Great Secondary Struggle of the Reformation. Foreground and Background. Two systems of warfare interlocked. Did this secondary struggle help or hurt the Reformation?

I. CHARLES V.

1. The great centralization of power in him. The noted marriage in the South. The noted marriage in the North. Philip the Handsome. Birth of Charles [1500].
2. His Education. Adrian of Utrecht. William of Croy.
3. Charles as King of Spain [1516]. Blunders. Death of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany.

II. FRANCIS I.

1. Compared with Charles, in Experience—Power—Domain. Centralization of power in him.

III. THE ELECTION.

1. The Electors—Their old policy—Policy of Leo X—First choice—Frederic's speech—Second choice—Charles elected [1519].—Francis vexed—Philosophy unsuccessful.

IV. HENRY VIII.

1. Centralization of power in him—He holds the balance of power between Francis and Charles—Each lays plans to gain him.
2. Bait offered by Francis—Vanity—Unsuccessful.
3. Bait offered by Charles—Interest—Successful.

V. THE STRUGGLE.

1. Diet of Worms [1521]. Charles's Edict—It falls powerless. Secondary struggle of the Reformation period begins to act on the primary. Francis's first blow at Charles.
2. First war—Every man and thing against Francis. Pavia [1525]. Treaty of Madrid [1526].
3. Second war—Every man and thing against Charles. "The Woman's Peace." Cambray [1529].
4. Charles murders Political Liberty in Italy—Tries to murder Religious Liberty in Germany. Diet of Spires [1529]. Diet of Augsburg [1530]. League of Schmalkalden.

5. Charles begins, at last, one war for humanity—Success. Opposition by Francis.

6. Third war. Montmorency *Cunctator*. Truce of Nice [1538].

7. Charles strangles Liberty in Spain and in the Netherlands.

8. Francis chivalric, and Charles cunning. Fourth war. Treaty of Crespi [1544].

9. Charles uses the time of Peace against German Protestantism—His plan. Death serves him. Treason serves him.

10. Maurice of Saxony. First Treachery—Second.

11. Religious Peace of Passau [1552].

12. Vexations of Charles. Abdication—Old and new story of it.

13. Theories of his Abdication. Theory from his portrait.

VI. SUMMARY OF EFFECTS.

1. Political gain. 2. Moral gain. 3. Worth of these.

XXXVI.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES.

(A. IN ITALY.)

I. BASIS OF CHARACTER AND CULTURE.

1. Traditional Characteristics of the Italians.
2. Their Characteristics at the Reformation period—Indifference—National pride.

II. INTRODUCTION OF THE REFORM IDEAS.

1. By treatises. (Pious frauds by Bucer and others.)
2. By teachers and preachers—Calvin, Marot and others.
3. By general intercourse with the North—The Soldiers of Charles V—The German Students—The Correspondence of Learned Men.

III. RISE OF REFORMERS IN ITALY AND SPREAD OF THEIR IDEAS.

1. The Court and University at Ferrara.—Fulvio Morata.
2. Paolo Ricci and his Scholars at Modena.
3. Curio at Milan.
4. Valdes at Naples—His great pupils, Ochino and Peter Martyr.
- Aonio Paleario at Sienna—His Treatise on "The Benefits," &c.
6. Vergerio in Istria.
7. Father Paolo Sarpi at Venice.

IV. PROTECTORS OF REFORM.

1. The Duchess Rénée of Este.
2. Julia Gonzaga.
3. Vittoria Colonna.
4. Partial shelter to Reformers at Venice.

V. THE TWO EXTREME DEVELOPMENTS OF ITALIAN REFORM OPINIONS.

1. Contarini and the Reforming adherents of the Papacy.
2. Ochino, Socinus and their followers.

VI. SUPPRESSION OF THE ITALIAN REFORMATION.

1. Establishment of the perfected Inquisition [1542].
2. Its spy system and terrorism. Cases of Ochino and Peter Martyr.
3. The Inquisition in full bloom. Executions of Mollio—Pomponio Algieri—Gamba—Varaglia, Paschali, and others.
4. Perfection of mental, moral and physical torture brought to bear in execution of Aonio Paleario.
5. After measures. Skillful use of Protestant fanaticism. St. Carlo Borromeo—his zeal rooting out heresy, and his self-sacrifice in winning back heretics.

VII. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSECUTION.

1. Balmes's argument on the Roman Catholic side.
2. The common Protestant argument on the other.
3. The truth to be deduced from both.
4. The true germ of all persecution—Christian and Anti-Christian, Catholic and Protestant—in that age and in this.

XXXVII.

THE REFORMATION IN THE ROMANIC COUNTRIES.

(B. IN SPAIN.)

I. BASIS OF CHARACTER AND CULTURE.

1. Of Spanish zeal for Liberty, Unity and Religion.
2. How this characteristic was strengthened and unfortunately directed.

II. THE INTRODUCTION OF REFORM IDEAS.

1. By treatises from the North, and by translations of the Bible.
2. By travelled Spaniards (San Roman, the brothers Enzinas and others.)
3. By companions of Charles V in Germany (Constantine Ponce, Cazalla and others.
4. By thinking men acting under the general influences of the period (Valdes, Valer, Ægidius—The Monks of San Isidro and others.)

III. THE REPRESSION OF REFORM.

1. By the Spanish Monarchy—Its peculiar power for repression. Comparison of Spain with other European nations in this respect.
2. By the Inquisition—Two epochs in its history—Its powers at the Reformation period—Its procedure—Its more striking external features—Its most terrible opponent, Llorente, and its most talented apologist, Balmes.
3. By the Spanish people. Fervor of their religious ideas. Typical case of the brothers Diaz.

IV. RESULTS OF THE REPRESSION.

1. Balmes's claim as to happy effect of persecution in preserving for Spain Religion, Unity and Peace. Hefele's argument (in *Life of Ximenes*)—J. B. Robertson's (in his recent lectures before the Catholic University of Ireland.)
2. Attempt at an unprejudiced Summary of results.
3. Light thrown on some great questions by this history.

XXXVIII. THE JESUITS.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

I. ATTEMPT AT REFORMATION WITHIN THE ROMAN CHURCH.

1. Sixteenth Century at First sight.
2. Sixteenth Century at Normal sight.
3. Popes at the end of the Century.
4. Great change within the Roman Church. Look along the Century for signs of this. First sign,—Second,—Third,—Fourth and greatest.

II. IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

1. Birth—Education—Change in idea of Life.—Lives of the Saints.—Spiritual Knighthood.
2. Ignatius's *first* aim and plan. Crusading spirit.
3. Life in accordance with this first aim. Devotion—March on Jerusalem. New phase of life partly honorable—partly laughable.
4. Ignatius's *second* aim and plan. Reforming spirit.
5. The company offers itself to Paul III.

III. SPIRIT OF THE JESUIT ORDER.

1. How born—how strengthened—how finally shaped.

IV. ORGANIZATION.

1. How shown in certain names—in duties—in mapping out the world.

V. TRAINING OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAN.

1. Spiritual training—“*Exercitia Spiritualia*.” First effects. Second effects.
2. Mental training. What is the most excellent education? First requirement—Second—Third. How would such a theory work among the Jesuits? Characteristics of Jesuit Scholarship.

VI. OPERATIONS ON THE MASS OF MEN.

1. Jesuit Plan of Operations—not of hasty creation, but of slow growth.
2. The Four classes. 3. Most striking feature in the whole plan. Anti-incumbrance system. Serpent power. 4. Mistake, huge and hideous, springing therefrom. (A) in dealings with Heretics. Masters in the two developments of this mistake. 5. Father Nobili. Ricci. “*Ezour Vedam*.” Sure fate of Lies. 6. Father Liguori. Conditions of real success.

VII. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE JESUIT AND OTHER ORDERS.

1. Surface likeness. 2. Deep difference.

XXXIX.

THE JESUITS.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

Recapitulation of last lecture. Sketch of present lecture.

I. PROGRESS TOWARD POWER.

1. Success of Ignatius's second plan—in Italy—Spain—Portugal—The North.
2. The order, having carried captive Nobles and People, must gain the Pope.
3. An excellent chance at last. Council of Trent. Papal danger. Attacks on Doctrine.—on Discipline.
4. Pope Paul III looks about for help—why he finds none.
5. Types of quarrels between Dominicans and Franciscans—on Limbo—on sundry interpretations, between Brother Dominic Soto and Brother Andrew Vega (shrewd comments of *Father Paul Sarpi*).
6. Help comes to the Pope at last. The four Jesuits. Papal skirmishes. War by Jesuit Della Torre. Salmeron. John Cavillone.
7. Coming of Iago Lainez—just in time for the greatest papal battle.
8. Speeches of Archbishop of Granata—of Archbishop of Braga—of Bishop of Segna—all against Papal Pretensions.
9. Lainez speaks at last. His argument.
The current turned. Lainez recognized as the great Papal Champion. His death. Championship inherited by his order.

II. JESUIT POWER AS EXERCISED THROUGH TEACHING.

1. Loyola's desire to grasp the youth in schools.
2. Planting schools as military points of attack upon Protestantism—at Vienna, Cologne, Ingoldstadt. These shown by maps to be capital strategic points.
3. Jesuit schools in France and Poland, etc.
4. Where was the center of this educational system?
5. How was this Central Educational power brought to bear?
6. What was the Jesuit mode of Instruction (A) in Universities, (B) in High Schools, (C) among the people at large?
7. Essential quality of Jesuit teaching. The *ratio studiorum*, comparison of statements made by Crétineau Joly and the Abbé Guettée.

III. JESUIT POWER AS EXERCISED THROUGH THE CONFESSIONAL.

1. A relic at Versailles.
2. Louis XIV. and his greatest Churchman ;—his greatest Statesman ;—his greatest scholars and thinkers ;—his sturdy middle class.—Ruin brought on all these through Versailles Confessional.
3. That Confessional a type—La Chaise and Le Tellier Representative men.
4. Ultimate effect of that Jesuit effort also typical.

XL.
THE JESUITS.

(THIRD LECTURE.)

Establishment of a standard by which to test Jesuit Missionary efforts.
Active Nations. Passive Nations. Missions in each. Effectiveness and
Beauty of work in each.

I. JESUIT MISSIONARIES IN ASIA.

1. Francis Xavier—Compared with Loyola.—Their devotion to each other.—Loyola masters Xavier.
2. The two great fields open to Jesuit effort.
3. Xavier in India—Need of him—His procedure—Comical things—Sublime things—Miracles and austerities.
4. Xavier in Japan.
5. His attempt to penetrate China—Last sickness—Death.
6. Work on the world begun at his death—Influence on the order. Ricci in China. Adam Schall—Verbiest.

II. JESUIT MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

1. Governor Champlain in Canada—The Franciscans—The Jesuits—New proof of Xavier's influence.
2. Jesuit efforts in Canada—New York—Wisconsin.
3. Jesuit Martyrs—Isaac Jogues a representative.

III. JESUIT MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Quotations from Voltaire and Montesquieu.
2. Short stay of Jesuits in Brazil—Invitation from the Bishop of Santiago—Jesuits go into Paraguay.
3. Decision of the Jesuit General as to a new system of effort in South America.
4. Father Torres in Paraguay—Previous troubles of the order with slave catchers—Expectations of slave drivers in regard to Torres—How he meets them.
5. Fierce hate aroused against Jesuits—Cruelties towards their flock.
6. Jesuits begin to sting—Messengers to Pope and King—Jesuits conquer.
7. Jesuit system of government in Paraguay—formation of villages—

development of Commerce—Commercial dangers warded off—Military force.

8. Prevalence of Jesuit army-spirit.
9. Amusements—Ceremonies.
10. True worth of the Jesuit rule.

IV. JESUIT MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

1. Their glances toward England—William Allen and his colleges.
2. Calls from England—Spirit of the Catholic priests already in England.
3. Establishment of a full Jesuit Mission for England, [1579].—English laws made to meet it.
4. Jesuit Courage—Saying of Saint Filippo Neri—Citation from William Allen's "Apology" and from his argument for Tyranicide.
5. The two great Jesuit Missionaries in England—Campion and Parsons. Their Devotion and Skill.
6. The Government Jesuit-hunt.
7. Recapitulation of proofs that Reform and Renewal of life were aroused *within* the Roman Church.

XLI.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

1. Combat of Protestantism with the *old* Roman Catholic Spirit. 2. Combat with the *new* Roman Catholic spirit.

I. MAKING READY FOR WAR.

1. Division of the domain of Charles V—Ferdinand I—his position—How far the Peace of Passau had succeeded. 2. Great gulfs—The great Muddle. 3. Bitterness between Lutherans and Calvinists. Dire effects—Three examples.

4. Ferdinand's position ever more and more uncomfortable—His last struggles to balance parties—His death. 5. Maximilian II [1564]—character—efforts.

6. Rudolph II [1567]. Education—Two favorite Jesuit tricks—lean results.

7. Protestant bigotry begins to yield—Evangelical Union—Catholic League. 8. Matthias [1612].

9. Ferdinand II.—Birth—Education—Religion—Becomes King of Bohemia [1616]—Religious troubles in Bohemia. Treatment at Prague of Ferdinand's two chief pettifoggers.—Count Thurm. 10. Ferdinand Emperor [1619]—Firmness against the Bohemians.

II. THE WAR BEGUN.

1. Bohemians depose Ferdinand, and elect Frederick of the Palatinate [1619].

3. Bohemians beaten at Prague [1620]—Their punishment.

III. DANISH PERIOD.

1. Christian of Denmark called in by Protestants.—Wallenstein—Protestant cause again ruined—Treaty of Lubec [1629].

2. Ferdinand's great attempt against all liberty—His treatment of Bohemia—(Statement from personal observation in Bohemia.)

IV. SWEDISH PERIOD.

1. Gustavus Adolphus—Tilly—Siege of Magdeburg—Battle of Leipzig—Gustavus masters Germany.

2. Wallenstein recalled—Battle of Lutzen [1632]—Victory and death of Gustavus. 3. Ferdinand's dread of Wallenstein—The murder.

V. THE POLITICAL PERIOD.

1. Entire change in nature of combat and spirit of combatants—Ferdinand III—Oxenstiern and Richelieu.

2. Wish of Sweden—Wish of France—How they employ bigotry.

3. After-course of the war—Duke Bernard—Banner—Protestant atrocities.

4. Treaty of Westphalia [1648].

XLII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RICHELIEU.

Natural point of transition from study of the Reformation in Germany to Revolution in France.

I. STATESMANSHIP.

1. Of some ideas in vogue—Richelieu as measured by these ideas.
2. Three types of statesmanship.

II. FRANCE IN DISTRESS.

1. Death of Henry IV [1610]—First phase of national feeling—Second phase.
2. Clutch by the nobles at power—D'Epernon—Action of Paris Parliament.
3. Regency of Marie de Medici—The Concinis—Troubles from great nobles—Their last threat.
4. States General finally called [1614]—Complaints of Nobles—Clergy—People—France as pictured in Miron's speech—Sessions stopped ridiculously.
5. What had been given to France—Remembrances of young Richelieu's speech—Nobles defiant again.
6. Richelieu given control of the kingdom—His dealings with the rebellion.
7. Catastrophe which throws him out of power—Matters grow worse—Nobles—Protestants—Richelieu recalled.
8. Quotation from Richelieu's Testament, to show picture of France at this period—Three great objects of Richelieu's policy, of which he was conscious—One great object of which he was unconscious.

III. RICHELIEU AND THE HUGUENOTS.

1. Position of Huguenots in La Rochelle—Skill of Richelieu's negotiation—Boldness of his attack—He builds the dyke—Forms a new navy—Reforms the army—Outwits traitors—Subdues the King and Court.
2. Desperation of the Huguenots—Richelieu's greatness after victory.

IV. RICHELIEU AND THE GREAT NOBLES.

1. His point of attack—First lesson to the Grandees—Second lesson—Was Richelieu cruel?
2. Hatred—New lessons to nobles—Lesson to the Parliament of Paris.

3. Richelieu calls in the aid of the people—Assembly of notables—Reforms.

V. RICHELIEU AND AUSTRIA.

1. Striking peculiarity of Richelieu's European alliances.
2. His relations with German Protestants—Father Joseph's work.
3. The master stroke.

VI. SUMMARY OF RICHELIEU'S WORK.

1. On the political progress of France.
2. On the general progress of Europe.
3. On the Secularisation of European politics.
4. On the internal prosperity of France.
5. Light thrown on his life at his hour of death.

XLIII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAZARIN.

I. KINGSHIP.

1. Search for it—Nominal kings—Real kings.
2. Richelieu's death (1642)—His grasp on France not relaxed—Death of Louis XIII (1643)—His grasp on France relaxed at once.
3. Will of the dead Louis broken by his friends—Wish of the dead Richelieu obeyed by his enemies.—Reason of this.

II. MAZARIN.

1. His schooling—Character—Mazarin compared with Richelieu.
2. Glance at the military history of his administration.

III. FERMENT.

1. Civil history (1641-48)—Mazarin's preliminary smoothness—He carries out Richelieu's system—Ferment among the *nobles*.
2. Great fault of statesmen in that age—D'Emeri—Ferment among the *people*.
3. Parliament of Paris—Character—Career—Resistance to D'Emeri.
4. Mazarin resolves to humble the Parliament—The Paulette—Parliament humbles Mazarin—Ferment in *Parliament*.
5. Cardinal De Retz—Character—Schemes.

IV. EXPLOSION.

1. Te Deum for the Victory of Lens. Seizure of Broussel. Hubbub. De Retz at work. Mazarin forced to yield. Treaty of St. Germain (1648).

V. THE FRONDE.

1. Mazarin's new move. De Retz's new rebellion. Siege of Paris. Broad farce. The new nickname.
2. De Retz and the nobles go too far. Parliament, frightened, treats with Mazarin (Rueil, 1649).
3. The rebellion degenerates. New motives. Beaufort's skill in teasing Mazarin.
4. Great confusion. Mazarin alone persistent.
5. Mazarin returns from exile. His triumph.

VI. ABSOLUTISM BUILT AT LAST.

1. Last struggle of Parliament. Mazarin teaches young Louis XIV to crush it.
2. First need of France at that time. Fate of unearnest nations. Comparison of the French Fronde with the English Revolution.
3. Mazarin's policy after his victory.
4. Summary of effects wrought out by Richelieu and Mazarin.

The Citations in this and the preceeding lecture are mainly from a collection of cotemporary publications, from an original collection of *Mazarinades* and from the works of Bazin, St. Aulaire and others.

XLIV.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1. Importance of another historical view embedded in the history already presented.
2. Sketch of the history of Christian Charity.
3. Noble position of St. Vincent de Paul in that history, and in the history of man.
4. Insufficiency and futility of many received statements and arguments to account for the power of the Church in Europe.
5. Light thrown upon the sources of that power by St. Vincent's life and work.
6. His birth and early life (1576). His death (1660). His theory of life and his practice upon it.
7. Summary of his work.
 - A. His efforts to improve the clergy.
 - B. His work among the afflicted.
 - C. Growth from his heart of the order of Sisters of Charity.
 - D. His care for the helpless.
 - E. His care for the foundlings.
 - F. Representations of him in painting.
8. Development of his character. Of some peculiar features. Development of the religious feeling in connection with administrative ability.
9. His relation to the political history of his time. Great moral truth revealed by his relations to Richelieu and Louis XIII.
10. General summary of his modes of working. His Beatification.
11. His Canonization (1737).



XLV.

LOUIS XIV

(FIRST LECTURE.)

I. EFFECT OF THE FRONDE ON LOUIS'S CHARACTER.

1. Death of Mazarin [1661]. His two legacies to Louis. Louis rules alone.

II. FERTILITY OF THAT TIME IN GREAT MEN.

1. Colbert and Finance.
 - " Agriculture.
 - " Manufactures.
 - " the Navy.
 - " Fine Arts.
2. Louvois and War.
3. Vauban and Military Engineering.
4. Seguier and Legislation.
5. De Lionne, D'Avaux and Bonrepaux in Diplomacy.
6. Noted Generals—Poets—Prose writers—Philosophers—Historians—Pulpit Orators—Painters—Sculptors—Architects—Men of Erudition.
7. Cause of this blaze of genius and talent.
8. Comparative fertility of republics and monarchies in great men.

III. MILITARY AFFAIRS.

1. War with Spain in Flanders [1667-68]. Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
2. War with Holland [1672-78]. Crossing the Rhine. Triumphal arches. Medals (two Illustrations from "*Les Medailles de Louis le Grand*") Humbug deified. Peace of Nymwegen.



I. ABSOLUTISM IN ITS FIRST PHASE.

1. The child's copy-book at St. Petersburg. Light streaming from it over French history.
2. Things admirable in Louis's early character.

II. ABSOLUTISM IN ITS SECOND PHASE.

1. Destruction of all local powers.
- *2. Quotations from Louis's memoirs to show his theory—Historical sketch to show his practice—(Citations from St. Simon and Dangeau.)

III. "GRANDEUR" IN FRANCE.

1. New worship—Palace-building—Flunkeyism—High heels and peri-wigs.
2. Death of Colbert. Revocation of the Edict of Nantz.
3. Proselytism—By discrimination—By bribes—By punishments. Effects.

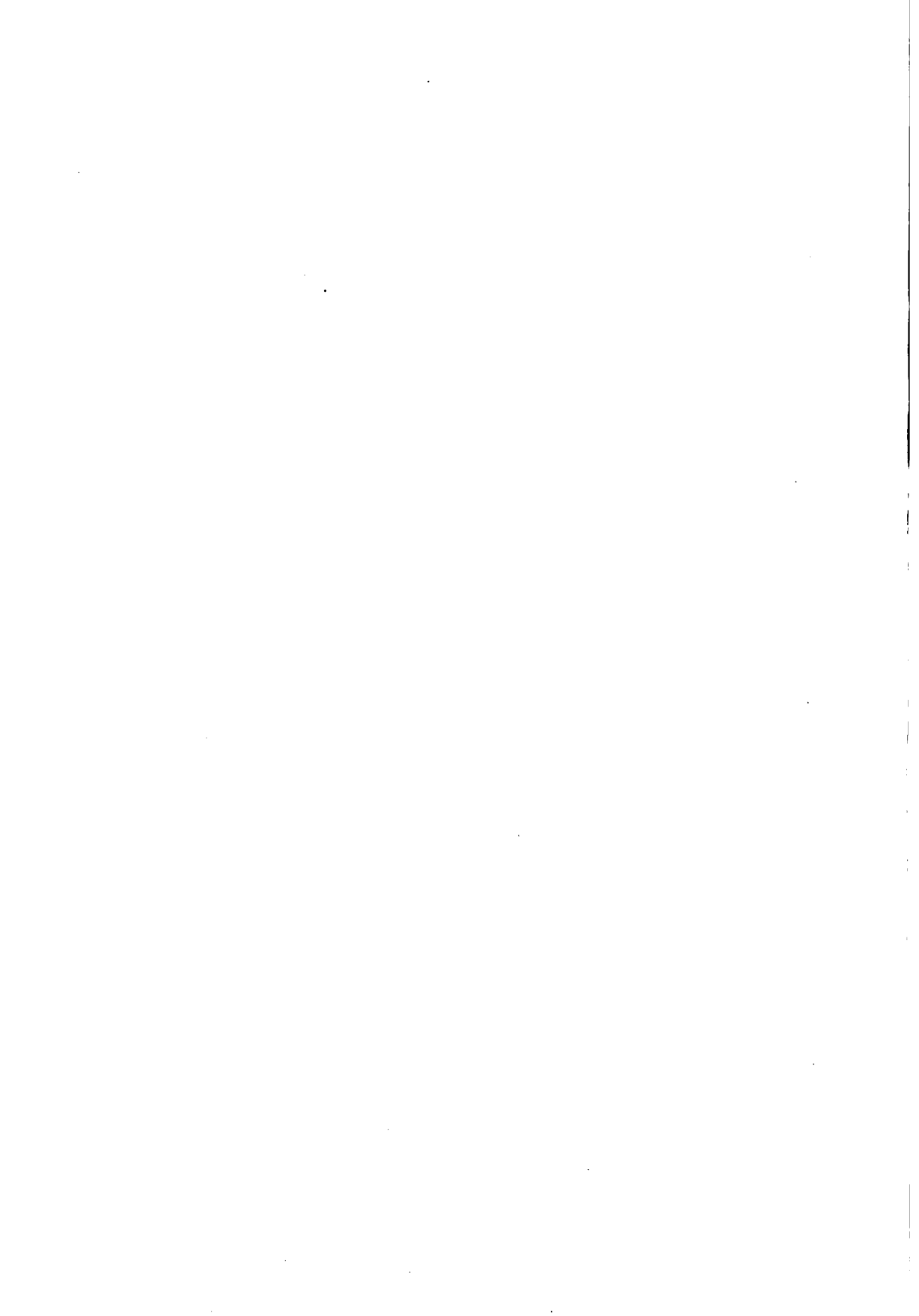
IV. "GLORY" IN EUROPE.

1. Louis' attempt to browbeat Europe. Bombardment of Genoa. Return of English captives to the Algerines. Insult to the Pope. "Chambers of Reunion."
2. Louis's attempts to bribe Europe.
3. William of Orange and the League of Augsburg [1686].
4. Revolution in England [1688].
5. War of League of Augsburg [1689]. Burning of the Palatinate. Treaty of Ryswick [1697].

V. "GRANDEUR" AND "GLORY" TO BE PAID FOR.

1. Vauban's picture of French wretchedness.
2. Progress of tyranny.
3. "Glory" gives a last bright flicker.
4. War of Spanish Succession [1702]. Peace of Utrecht [1713].
5. Last days of Louis—His death [1715].

* *Mémoires de Louis XIV pour l'Instruction du Dauphin, avec une étude, des notes, etc., par Dreyss* (2 vols., Paris, 1860).



XLVII.

THE REGENCY AND LOUIS XV.

I. THE REGENT [1715-23].

1. His character. Louis XIVth's will broken. Difficulties.
2. Alberoni and his plots.
3. Du Bois and his counterplots.
4. The Debt; Law's scheme.
5. How John Law affected the National character.
6. The Plague at Marseilles. The orgies at Paris.
7. Belzunce and Du Bois rivals. The Cardinal's hat. The Statue.

II. LOUIS XV. [1723-74].

1. Duke of Bourbon's ministry [1723-26].
2. Of "Smart" policy in general and Bourbon's policy in particular.
3. Cardinal Fleury's ministry [1726-43].
4. Peace policy. Sir Robert Walpole.
5. Jansenists and Jesuits. Citations from La Marquise de Créquy.
6. The Bull *Unigenitus*; the miracles at St. Medard.
7. Madame de Chateauroux. Playing at Soldiers. A fright.
8. Madame de Pompadour. War. Debauchery. Expenditure.
9. Madame Du Barri. France shameless and hopeless.
10. Citations from Barbier, Bachaumont and others.

III. PHILOSOPHY AND JESUITISM.

1. Choiseul and the Philosophers *versus* Du Barri and the Jesuits.
2. Piety of Louis XV. Du Barri triumphant.
3. Final policy of Louis. His death.
4. Condition of the French nation.

XLVIII.

FRENCH INSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

I. THE OLD TRIPLE BODY OF WRONG.

1. Old selfish Laws—fostering Inequality.
2. Old selfish Habits—fostering Confusion.
3. Old selfish Men—fostering oppression.

II. THE CHURCH.

1. Inequality in Dioceses—in Revenues.
2. Enginery for the repression of new thought.
3. Spread of Interior Corruption (Quotation from Dulaure).

III. THE STATE.

1. Monarchy (Villeroy's speech ; *Lettres de Cachet*, etc.)
2. Nobility. Exemptions. Privileges. Spirit.
3. Parliament (as fully developed).
4. The States General.
5. General Administration of Government.
6. Administration of Military Affairs.
7. “ Justice (Absurdities, Cruelties).
8. “ Finance (Loss of Credit, “Protection”).

IV. THE PEOPLE.

1. Hatred created in the richer class by inequality.
2. Misery created in the poorer class by oppression.
3. False ideas of labor.
4. Oppressions. Feudal—Monarchial—Ecclesiastical.
5. French Peasantry as described by Arthur Young (Quotations).
6. French Peasantry as Caricatured by Gillray (Illustrations).
7. The secret of oppression in old French Institutions.

XLIX.

FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS—THEIR ATTACK ON INSTITUTIONS.

1. Mignet's remark on the transition from the *Classic* Literature of Louis XIVth's time to the *Philosophic* Literature of Louis XVth's time.
2. Supplementary researches and statement by Buckle.

I. VOLTAIRE [1694-1778].

1. Early education. First writings. Verses on death of Louis XIV—First imprisonment. Exile to England [1726-29]. (Henriade and Charles XII.)—His return and the Philosophical Letters. Life at Cirey. Stay with Frederic the Great. Life at Ferney (La Pucelle, Essai sur les Mœurs. The Calas affair, &c.)
2. General Statement in regard to Voltaire's life and influence. His Prophecies.

II. MONTESQUIEU. [1689-1755].

- First Period. (The Persian letters).
 Second Period. Visit to England. (Greatness and Decline of the Romans. Spirit of the Laws).

III. ROUSSEAU [1712-1778].

1. Early life and pursuits. "*Prize Essay*." "*Nouvelle Heloise*," "*Contrat Social*," "*Emile*," and "*Creed of a Savoyard Vicar*." Persecutions. "*The Confessions*."

IV. THE PHILOSOPHIC QUEENS AND COURTS.

1. Transfer of influence from the court at Versailles to certain courts in Paris parlors.
2. Causes and consequences of this.
3. Mesdames de Tencin—Geoffrin—Du Deffand—L'Espinasse and others.

V. THE ENCYCLOPEDISTS AND MATERIALISTS.

- Diderot — D'Alembert—Helvetius—Condorcet—Holbach—Raynal and others.

VI. THE ATTACK.

1. On the Church [up to 1750—*Buckle*].
2. On the State [after 1750—*Buckle*].
3. General effect.

*. * Probably to be divided into two lectures.

L.
LOUIS XVI.

I. *THE NEW KING AND QUEEN.*

1. Their characters as variously sketched, and as they were.

II. *MAUREPAS (Prime Minister).*

1. His character; nickname from Mirabeau.
2. His policy—governmental and personal.

III. *TURGOT (Controller-General of Finance).*

1. His early life,
2. His aim as a public man.
3. *His System of National Political Education.*
4. Reforms.
5. The Opposing Clamors.
6. "Protection."
7. *Malesherbes attempts to aid Turgot and fails.*
8. Turgot's dismissal.

IV. *REACTION.*

Turgot's work undone. Clugny, Amélot and Taboureaux.

V. *ACTION AGAIN.—NECKER [1776-81].*

1. Attempts at financial reform. Failure. Dismissal.

VI. *CALONNE [1783-87].*

1. His gorgeous new System in Finance.
2. Brilliancy of Calonne's Financial Pyrotechny.
3. Assembly of the Notables.

VII. *BRIENNE.*

1. Dealings with the Notables.
2. With Parliament.
3. His dismissal (with full pockets).

VIII. *"ENCORE DU NECKERISME TOUT PUR."*

1. Necker calls the States General.

IX. *STREAM OF NEW THOUGHT THROUGH THIS AGE.*

1. The Main Stream.
2. Three tributaries from the American Republic.
3. Tributaries from Voltaire at Paris, and from Rousseau's grave.
4. " " Necker's *Compte Rendu*.
5. " " Clubs—Figaro—Necklace.
9. " " Jansenism.
7. " " Science and Quackery.

X. *UNITED STREAM OF THOUGHT AND ACTION.*

1. States General and struggle on Preliminaries.
2. The Meeting [May 5th, 1789].
3. 1614 and 1789.

LI.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS UPON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(FIRST LECTURE.)

Purpose of this Lecture—Outline of history preceding the French Revolution—Want of practical direction to French ideas of liberty and reform—General influence of America in giving this practical direction.

I. THE INFLUENCE OF FRANKLIN.

1. On the Nation directly; 2. Through Turgot; 3. Through Condorcet; 4. Through Champfort; 5. Through Morellet; 6. Through a number of others of whom Mirabeau and Chénier are representatives.

II. THE INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON.

1. Reciprocal influence between Jefferson and the leaders of French thought; 2. Jefferson's influence through Lafayette—through Rabaud St. Etienne—through the Girondists. (Federal ideas of the Girondists.)

3. Relations with Robespierre falsely imputed to Jefferson. The dividing line between American influence and want of influence in the French Revolution.

*III. THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH OFFICERS RETURNED FROM THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

1. LAFAYETTE.—His influence in bringing on the French Revolution—in shaping it. (His draft of Declaration of Rights.)

2. ROCHAMBEAU.—Peculiarities of his growth in Americanism.

3. MONTMORENCY and others. Detection by Arthur Young of American ideas in the early Revolutionary ferment.

*IV. INFLUENCE OF FRENCHMEN RETURNED FROM AMERICAN
TRAVEL.*

1. CHASTELLUX.—(Difference in spirit between that and the recent race of travelers in America.) Causes of Chastellux's great influence.

2. BRISSOT (de Warville).—(Clavière's preface.) Brissot the first open Republican in France.

3. CREVECŒUR and others.

LII.

THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS UPON
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(SECOND LECTURE.)

V. SUMMARY OF THE AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

1. Familiarity with the idea of Revolution.
2. Strength given to French ideas of Liberty.—New meanings given to the word *Liberty*. Chénier's Ode.—Fauchet's Sermon.—Anacharsis Clootz's tribute.
3. Practical shape given to ideas of Equality. Vagueness of these ideas previously. Remarks by Mayne on this. (*History of Ancient Law*.) Proofs from Constitutions of 1791, '93 and '95.
4. Practical combination of Liberty and Equality into institutions, Republican and Democratic, Brissot's writings, Camille Desmoulins's pamphlet—Indirect testimony of Portier (in *History of English Influences on French Revolution*).
5. An ideal of Republican manhood. M. I. Chénier's apostrophe to Washington and Franklin. Sauvigny's Tragedy of "*Vashington ou la Liberté du Nouveau Monde*." Extracts to show its absurdities. Summary to show its real significance.
6. American influence on French Revolution, a cause of just pride. That influence coördinate with the *greatness* of that Revolution. It ceases when the Revolution degenerates.

VI. BEARINGS OF THIS HISTORY ON AMERICAN AIMS TO-DAY.

1. How this American influence on European liberty was lost.
2. How alone it may be regained.

LIII.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1789, TO THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

I. THE FIRST STEP OUT OF NATIONAL INSIGNIFICANCE.

The Edict of January 1st, 1789. Number of deputies in each of the three orders. Effect of the Edict on France. The gain by it.

II. THE ELECTION MACHINERY IN MOTION.

Its complexity. Its leading features. Provision for representation of the National wants. The *Cahiers de Doléances*. Jarring in the machinery (in Brittany).

III. THE DEPUTIES IN GENERAL.

1. The clergy. The hierarchy—the working clergy.

2. The Nobles.

3. The third Estate. Burke's ravings. Alison's twaddle. Discussion of Burke's objection to lawyers in the States General. Influence of legal profession in Legislative bodies. Distinction to be made. De Tocqueville's remark.

Burke's second objection: "Want of a sound, strong middle-class." Cause of this want.

Burke's third main objection: "Want of practical men." Cause of this want.

IV. THE LEADERS IN THE STATES GENERAL.

1. Among the clergy. Maury. Talleyrand.

2. Among the Nobility. Duc de la Rochefoucauld; Duke of Orleans; Lafayette.

3. Among the Third Estate. Mirabeau. Siéyès. (Judgment passed on Siéyès, by Carlyle and by Talleyrand.) Robespierre.

V. THE CAHIERS DE DOLEANCES.

1. Demands of the clergy.

2. " " nobility.

3. " " Third Estate.

VI. OPENING OF THE STATES GENERAL.

Ceremonies. Sermon of the Bishop of Nancy. Care in etiquette. Speeches to King and Ministers.

Question between a consolidated assembly and an assembly of three distinct orders. Third Estate at variance with nobles and clergy. Calmness and Statesmanship of the Third Estate. Their calm daring. Their determination. The Third Estate becomes the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

I.IV.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE FOURTEENTH
OF JULY, 1789.

*I. ATTEMPTS OF THE COURT PARTY TO OUTWIT THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY.*

Exclusion of the Assembly from their hall.

The *Tennis-Court Oath*.

New Annoyances. First important Victory of the Assembly.

II. ATTEMPTS TO OVERAWE THE ASSEMBLY.

The Royal Sitting. Mirabeau and Brézé. The Assembly openly disobeys the King.

The declaration of inviolability. The Assembly goes on with its work.

III. ATTEMPTS TO COERCE THE ASSEMBLY.

Concentration of troops at Versailles. Conduct of the Assembly. Feeling of the French people.

The dismissal of Necker. Boasts of Breteuil and the leading nobles.

Troops and a Royal Proclamation got in full readiness to crush the Assembly.

IV. BEGINNING OF OPEN REVOLUTION AT PARIS.

The *Palais Royal* as a centre of insurrection.

Camille Desmoulins and the uprising of the people of Paris.

The Committee of Public Safety.

Organization of a popular army.

LV.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILLE TO THE CONCESSIONS OF AUGUST 4TH.

I. THE BASTILLE CONQUEST.

1. The Bastille. Its History. Build. Government. Relations to French Society.
2. The 14th of July. Arming of the people. Resolution of various popular cries and movements into a single cry and movement against the Bastille.
3. Causes of that popular hatred against that *prison for nobles*. Louis Blanc's explanation. The true explanation. The Bastille as an outward and visible sign of inward political evil. (Proofs of this from the *Cahiers de Doléances* and from Ségur's Memoirs.)
4. The attack. The Faubourg St. Antoine. Parleying and fighting. The weapons, and the spirit in which the people used them.
5. The surrender. The "Bastille unveiled."

II. THE FIRST FEROCITIES.

1. Breaking of the Capitulation.
2. Murder of Delaunay.
3. Murder of Fleselles.

III. PHILOSOPHY OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY FEROCITY.

Possibility of a national training to Cruelty or Humanity. Examples.

First agency in the education of the French Nation to Cruelty. (Certain ideas fostered in the Church.)

Second agency. (Certain institutions cherished in the State).

Third agency. Long continued oppression and ignorance.

IV. EFFECTS OF THE BASTILLE CONQUEST.

1. On the Assembly and the King.
2. On the People.
3. On the Nobles. (The "Emigration" and the Sacrifices of the night of August 4th.)

LVI.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM AUGUST 4TH TO OCTOBER 5TH AND 6TH, 1789.

I. JUDGMENT ON THE CONCESSIONS BY THE NOBILITY.

1. By the general history of their caste.
2. By sundry special histories.
3. Louis XVIth's letter to the Archbishop of Arles.
4. Debates on making these concessions laws.

II. THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

1. Main things said for and against such Declarations.
2. How this instrument differed from the English Declaration.
3. Variety and skill of projects and arguments presented.
4. Declaration of Rights as adopted.

III. FIRST WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Two great parties. Sources of their ideas.

1. Question of Duration of the National Legislature.
2. " Single or Double Assembly.
3. " Royal Sanction.—Suspensive Veto.

IV. THREE NEW PORTENTS.

1. *Threatened Famine.* Exhibitions of Selfishness ; Suffering ; Ferocity. Necker's effort.
2. *Threatened Bankruptcy.* Failure of government resources and credit. Stolidity of the Assembly. Mirabeau rescues Necker.
3. *Wild Journalism.* Camille Desmoulins. Peltier. Marat and others.

V. NEW PLOT BY COURT AND NOBLES.

1. Court life in this emergency.
2. Banquet of the Guards at Versailles.
3. March of the Mob on Versailles.
4. The plot foiled—Secret of it—Its Moral.

LVII.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1789, TO JULY 14TH, 1790.

Background of the Assembly picture. Popular character. Sufferings and tendencies shown in the François murder. Martial law.

I. THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM. (Division of France.)

1. The old Provinces. 2. The new Departments.

II. THE NEW ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

1. Electoral divisions. 2. Attempt to coördinate right and security;—Active and passive citizens.
3. Final abolition of old system of voting by orders.
4. Abolition of Protestant and Jewish disabilities.
5. Compromise theory of Representation adopted.

III. THE NEW SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. Abolition of secrecy—of torture—of privileged classes of criminals—of carelessness in capital cases.
2. Robespierre's attempt to abolish capital punishment. (The Guillotine.)
3. Establishment of approved safeguards in criminal cases.

IV. THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.

1. Abolition of the old Parliaments and of the "Venal System."
2. Establishment of an Elective Judiciary.

V. NEW STATE CHURCH SYSTEM.

1. The appropriation of Church property.
2. Suppression of religious orders.
3. Civil constitution of the Clergy.

VI. NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

1. The *Assignats*—Their use in theory and in practice. *Le Livre Rouge*.

VII. GROWTH OF NEW PARTIES.

1. The Reactionary party. 2. The Advancing party.

VIII. THE BASTILLE ANNIVERSARY (JULY 14, 1790).

LVIII.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FROM THE FEDERATION FESTIVAL, JULY 14, 1790, TO THE CLOSE OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1791.

I. THE CLUBS.

1. The Jacobins.
2. The Cordeliers.
3. The Feuillants.

II. THE MAIN SERIES OF INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

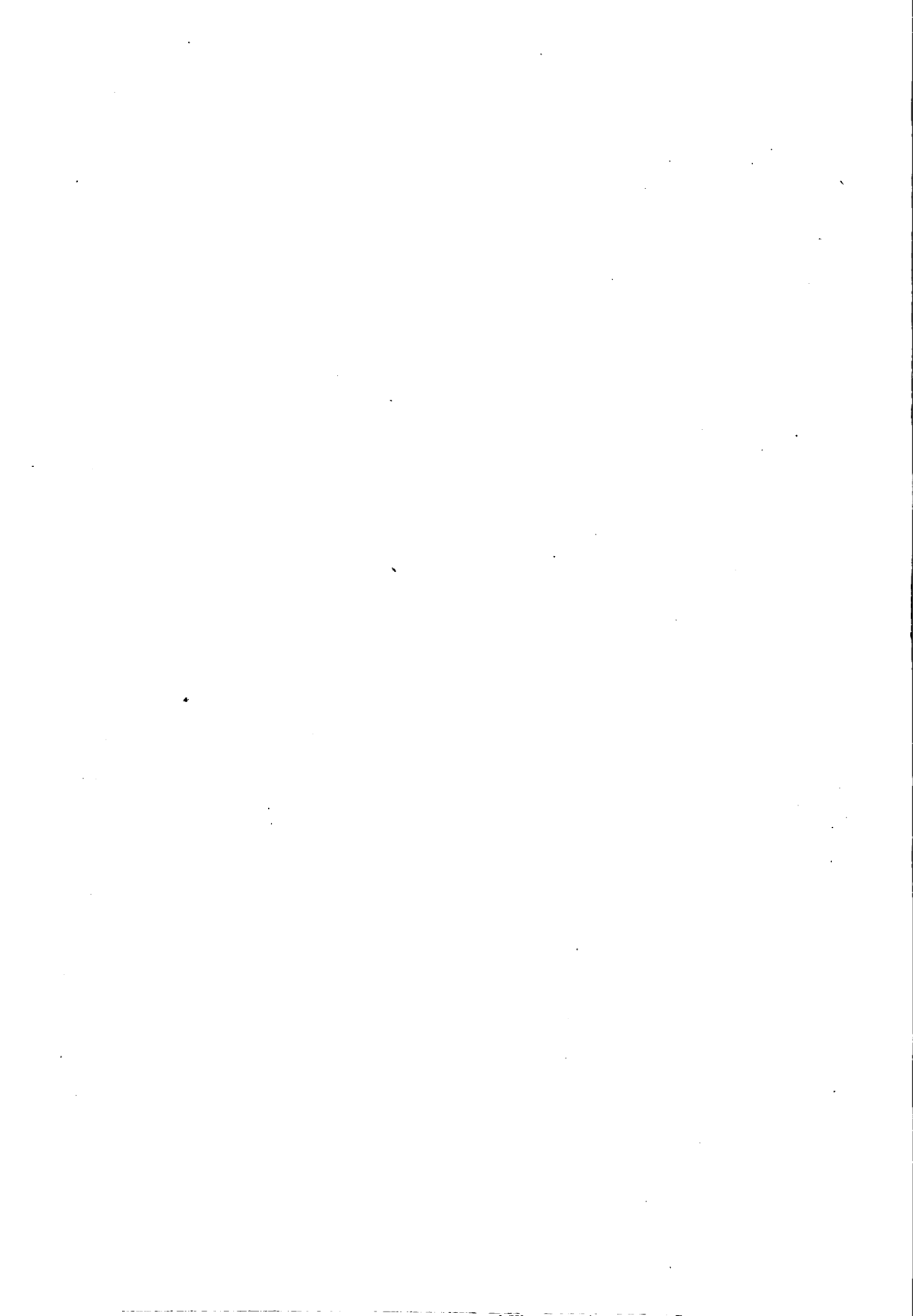
1. Clash between Liberty and Discipline in the Army. Bouillé at Nanci.
2. The new financial difficulties. Flight of Necker.
3. The Clergy refractory.
4. The Nobility refractory.
5. The death of Mirabeau.
6. Flight of the King to Varennes. Consequences.
7. Affray of the Field of Mars.

III. THE MAIN SERIES OF EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

1. The Emigration.
2. Coalition of Foreign Powers—Conference of Mantua. Declaration of Pilnitz.
3. Conduct of England—Light thrown upon the conduct of England toward the struggling French nation, by her conduct toward our struggling country in the late rebellion.

IV. SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In Asserting and Daring.
2. In Destroying.
3. In Building.
4. Comparison between the French Constitution of 1791 and certain other Constitutions involving:—
5. The question between Constitutions which have grown and Constitutions which have been built.
6. Close of the National Assembly. The self-denying ordinance.



LIX.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1791, TO THE INSURRECTION OF JUNE 20, 1792.

I. THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1. Its relation to other Assemblies during the Revolution.
2. Its general character. The self-denying ordinance.

II. PARTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

1. The Right or Conservative party (Feuillants).
2. The Center or Moderate party.
3. The Left or Radical party (Girondists).
4. The germ of an Ultra Revolutionary party.

III. THE OPENING SESSION.

1. First and Second Oath. Ceremonies. The "Theatrical" Element in the French Revolution.
2. New Court Masterpiece.—Reprisals.
3. Reconciliation between King and Assembly.

IV. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OPPOSITION TO LIBERTY.

1. The King's brothers, and other Emigrants.
2. The Refractory Priests.

V. EFFORTS AGAINST THIS OPPOSITION FOILED BY KING AND COURT.

1. Law against the King's brother—His defiant parody.
2. " Emigrants—The King Vetoes it.
3. " Refractory Priests—The King Vetoes it.
4. Court Manœuvres. The Cage Caricature. (*Challamel.*) Defeat of Lafayette in the Mayoralty Contest.

VI. CONFUSION.

1. The Massacres of Avignon.
2. " " St. Domingo.

VII. WAR WITH EUROPE DRAWING ON.

1. Warlike attitude of the Continent.
2. The Gironde forces the King into an attitude of war.
3. The King takes Girondists into the Ministry.
4. Ultimatum of France to Austria.
5. " Austria to France.

VIII. WAR DECLARED (April 20, 1792).

1. Disasters of the French in Belgium. Panics. Comparison with the first battles against the recent rebellion.
2. The Assembly firm. Decrees against Refractory Priests;—for permanent session;—for camp of 20,000.

IX. THE KING STILL OPPOSES THE NATION.

1. Bertrand de Moleville's "Claque" scheme.
2. Chambonne's Corruption scheme.
3. Mallet du Pan's Secret Mission.
4. Dismissal of Girondist Ministers.
5. Veto of the Decree for Camp of 20,000.
6. Insurrection of the Faubourgs (June 20, 1792).

LX.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FROM INSURRECTION OF JUNE 20, 1791, TO CLOSE OF ASSEMBLY, SEPT. 21, 1792

I. THE FIRST EUROPEAN COALITION AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

1. Manifesto of the King of Prussia, and what it concealed.
2. Lafayette's attempt to restrain France.
3. The decree "*La Patrie est en Danger.*"
4. Effect of the coalition in undermining French Royalty.

II. WAR OF THE COALITION.—BRUNSWICK'S MANIFESTO.

1. Violent attacks on Royalty by Brissot and Petion.
2. New issue of Assignats,—Insurrectionary Committee.—Assassination.
3. Results of the old court hatred for Lafayette.

III. INSURRECTION OF THE TENTH OF AUGUST.

1. Beginnings. Swiss guards massacred. King takes refuge in Assembly. King deposed. National Convention called.
2. Formation of Executive Council. Santerre in command of National Guard. King insulted and imprisoned.
3. Sales of emigrant property commence. Beginning of the great class of small proprietors. Supreme Criminal Tribunal created.

IV. NEW DIFFICULTIES.

1. Lafayette despairs. His flight from France.
2. Insurrection in La Vendée.
3. Longwy taken by the Austrians.

V. MEASURES TO MEET THESE DIFFICULTIES.

1. Executions of certain Royalists.
2. Decrees for Domiciliary visits (Danton).
3. Decree against Longwy.
4. Law finally confiscating and offering for sale all emigrant property.

VI. THE CLIMAX OF DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS.

1. Taking of Verdun by the Prussians.
2. The Prussian army marches on Paris.

VII. MEASURES TO MEET THIS CRISIS.

1. September massacres. (How they have been misrepresented.)
2. French victory at Valmy.
3. Legislative Assembly ends. Convention begins.

LXI.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FROM ITS BEGINNING TO THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS, (SEPTEMBER
21ST, 1792 TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1793.)

Character of the Convention. Parties. Effect of the Argonne Campaign and the battle of Valmy.

I. FIRST MEASURES OF THE CONVENTION.

1. Proclamation of the Republic.
2. Beginning of struggle between Mountain and Gironde.
3. Trial and execution of the King.

II. THE CRISIS.

1. European coalition in full action.
2. Treason of Dumouriez.
3. Assassination of Le Pelletier.
4. Insurrection in La Vendée.—Corsica, St. Domingo and Lyons.
5. Risings for and against the Girondists.
6. Attacks, open and secret, by England.
7. Betrayal of Toulon.
8. Loss of Battles and Positions.
9. Scarcity and impending famine.

III. DEMOCRATIC VIGOR.

1. Creation of the Revolutionary Tribunal.
2. " " Committee of Public Safety.
3. Forced Loans and Law against Monopolists, &c.
4. *Levée en Masse* and Military Measures.
5. Law against suspected persons.
6. Decree making an example of Lyons. (Recent English parallel).
7. Decree for a new Calendar.
8. Trial and execution of Marie Antoinette.
9. " " the Girondists.

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LXII.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FROM THE EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDISTS TO THE DOWNFALL OF ROBES-PIERRE AND THE TRIUMVIRATE (OCT. 31, 1793, TO JULY 27-8, 1794.)

I. THE REIGN OF TERROR AT PARIS.

1. Executions of Duke of Orleans, Mad. Roland, Bailly and others.
2. The Revolutionary Tribunal and its methods (Examples of Denunciations, Accusations, Justifications and Lists of the Condemned.)
3. Every day life.—Extravagance.—Recklessness (Quotations from the *Moniteur*.)

II. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE COUNTRY.

1. Barras at Toulon and Marseilles,—Le Bon at Arras,—Collot-d'Herbois at Lyons,—Carrier at Nantes.

III. MILITARY ENERGY.

1. Rising of the Republic against foreign and domestic foes,
2. Recapture of Toulon (Bonaparte.)
3. Victory at Savenay over the Vendéans.
4. Victories at Wattignies and elsewhere over the allies.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE ENERGY.

1. Increased issue of paper money; measures to uphold it.
2. The *Maximum*.
3. Tickets of Subsistence, etc.

V. EXTREME POINT TOUCHED BY THE REVOLUTION.

1. Downfall of Christianity and Deism.
2. The Radicalism of Hébert.
3. The Deification of Reason.

VI. TRIUMPH AND DOWNFALL OF THE TRIUMVIRATE.

1. Preliminary History of the Triumvirate.
2. Downfall and execution of Hébert and the Extremists.
3. " " " " Danton and the Moderatists.
4. Festival of the Supreme Being.
5. Proposed decree to give energy to Revolutionary Tribunal.
6. Conspiracy against Robespierre; its success.
7. Recapitulation.

LXIII.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FROM THE DOWNFALL OF ROBESPIERRE TO THE DIRECTORY, (27-28, JULY, 1794, TO 26 OCTOBER, 1795.)

Resumé of the direct causes of the downfall of the Triumvirate; —Mixture of motives.

I. THE POLITICAL REACTION.

The two new parties. 1. The Thermidorians, their main supporters and strongholds. 2. The Mountain party. Their losses in positions and men. (Lament of Billaud. Varennes in exile.) Gradual supplanting of Terrorist members of the Committees—decay of their influence—attacks upon them.

II. THE SOCIAL REACTION.

1. Ideas of social regeneration in early stages of the Revolution. Spartan and Roman ideals. 2. Reaction against these. Luxury; effeminacy; stockjobbing. 3. Embodiment of this reaction in La Jeunesse dorée and the Muscadins. Part taken in politics by these.

III. THE FULL TORRENT OF POLITICAL REACTION.

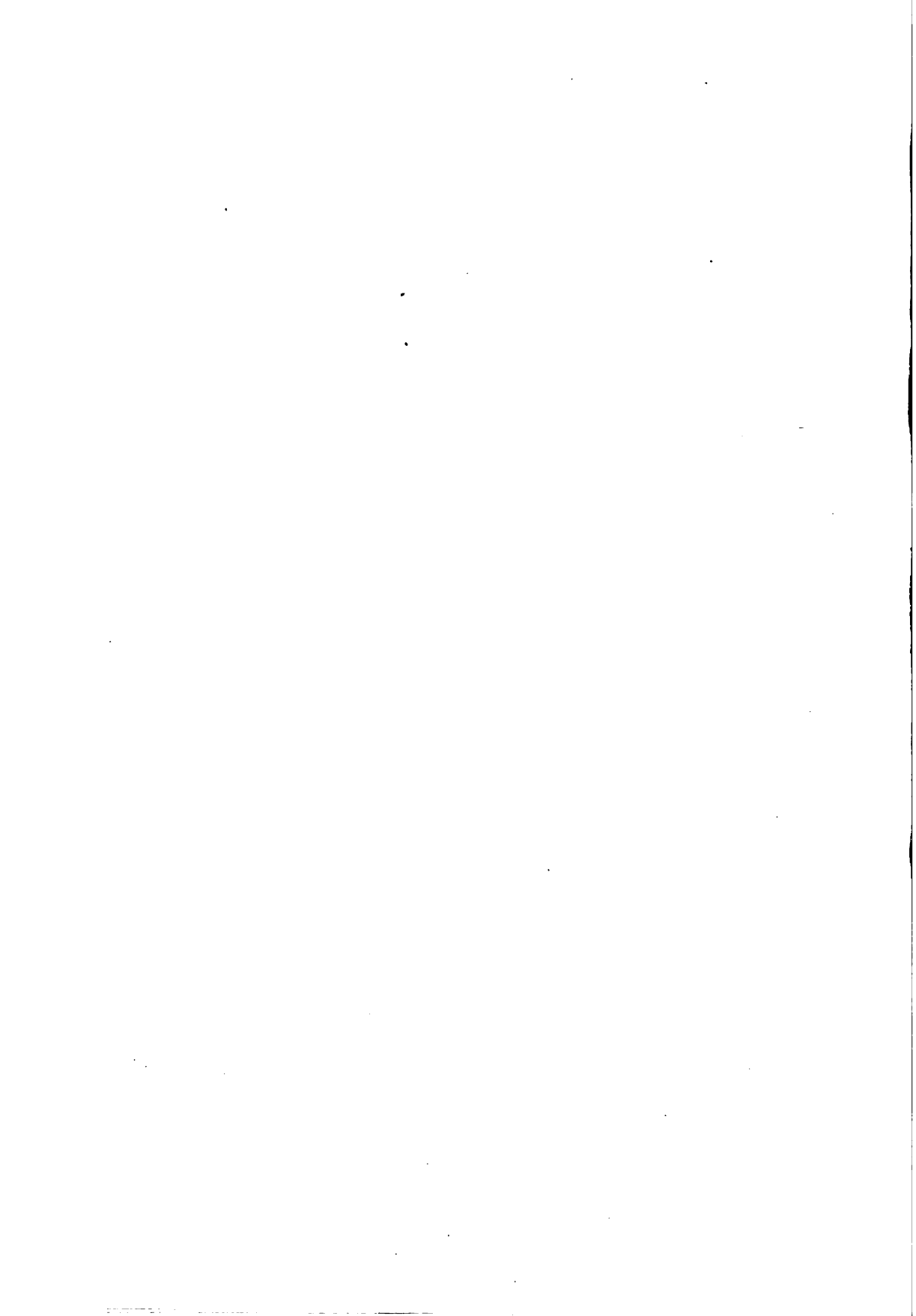
1. Weakening and final abrogation of *The Revolutionary Tribunal*,—of the *Committees*—of the *Jacobin Club*—of the *Commune*—of the *Sections*—Recall of Girondists:— Restoration of confiscated property. — Condemnation of Carrier. — Decree against Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois and others. Execution of Fouquier Tinville and other terrorists. — The "White Terror."

IV. INCREASING MISERY.

1. Scarcity and Suffering.
2. The *Maximum* and its abolition.
3. Depreciation of the paper money. Puisaye's counterfeit assignats.

V. REVOLT OF THE EXTREME REPUBLICANS.

1. Bitterness of strong Republicans at the reaction.
2. Personal misgivings of Republican leaders.
3. Popular bitterness at the general misery.
4. Attempted insurrection of the 12th Germinal.
5. *The great insurrection of the 1er Prairial* (May 20, 1795). Storming of



the Convention. Murder of Féraud. Boissy d'Anglas. Crushing of this insurrection.

6. Disarming of the Faubourgs.

7. Sketch of the Revolutionary Suburbs, and account of recent dealings with them—especially by Napoleon III.

VI. THE CONSTITUTION OF 1795.

1. Separation of powers now takes the place of Concentration of powers—General differences between the Constitutions of 1795 and 1793.

2. Citizenship—Legislative Body—Executive Body.

3. Law of the Two Thirds.

VII. REVOLT OF THE EXTREME REACTIONISTS.

1. Vexation of the Reactionists at the Law of the Two Thirds.

2. Insurrection of the 13th Vendémiaire (October 5th 1795)—Barras—Bonaparte—The Convention saved.

VIII. THE WARS OF THE CONVENTION.

1. New Spirit in which war was now carried on by France. Two causes of it.

2. The new race of Soldiers.

3. The new brood of Generals.

4. The Central Administration—Carnot.

5. The war against Europe. Record of a few weeks from Montgaillard—Record of a few days from the *Moniteur*.

6. War against interior foes. La Vendée and Brittany. Hoche.

7. Treaties with Tuscany and Spain,—with Prussia (Basle, April 5th, 1795).

IX. CREATION OF GREAT INSTITUTIONS BY THE CONVENTION.

1. *Ecole Normale*.

2. *Ecole Polytechnique*.

3. *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.

4. *Ecoles Centrales, &c., &c.*

5. *Conservatoire de Musique*.

6. Decimal System of weights and measures.

7. The Institute.

X. SUMMARY AND JUDGMENT.

1. Of various judgments on the Convention and its work.

2. Plain lessons taught by its history.

FINAL WORD

ON THE LECTURES RELATING TO FRENCH HISTORY.

The foregoing lectures on the French Revolution, and the events leading to it, are not based upon the statements or reasonings of any single author; nor are they compiled from many authors. Like the courses which precede them, they are based not only on study of the recognized authorities, but also on a careful examination of original materials collected by me during the past fifteen years.

The most important of these materials in my possession are the following:

First. A Collection of several hundred volumes of memoirs, reports, special histories, tracts and journals.

Second. The "*Vieil-Castel Collection*," brought by me to this country in 1863, and comprising more than five thousand pamphlets published during the entire period from the calling of the States General in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons, and carefully encased and classified with reference to every important man and event of the whole struggle.

Third. Collections of the *Assignats* and paper money of all the important issues, including those of John Law, Louis XVI and the Convention, Tickets of Subsistence, Caricatures, both French and English, and a very complete series of the Bulletins of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Fourth. A Collection of Newspapers of the time—embracing sets more or less complete of those issued by Mirabeau, Marat, Robespierre, Prudhomme, and Peltier, and a complete series of the *Moniteur*, with the Introduction—covering every day from 1789 to 1869.

In closing the present course of lectures, I cannot forbear recording the pleasure derived by me from their preparation. In the midst of many labors and cares of a life somewhat more active than that of most lovers of books, this work has been a constant solace.

In my intervals of other work I have made some investigations in the archives of France—have studied on the spot nearly every great event of the Revolution—have made several journeys in various parts of France, including excursions on foot through Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, Touraine and the borders of La Vendée, and have talked with many who had a very intimate and direct knowledge of those great events.

While thus satisfying my love for a study which has fascinated me, I have hoped to do something to counteract the influence of prejudiced English historians and the American dilutions of their works; and to give that fair view of the struggle, which so far from disheartening young men will strengthen their faith and hope.

A. D. W.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, May 6th, 1870.





